



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

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Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 12

**WORK PROGRAM
FOR GEF TRUST FUND**

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.57/07, *Work Program for GEF Trust Fund*, approves the Work Program comprising 48 projects and 5 programs, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by January 16, 2020.

Total resources approved in this Work Program amounted to \$588.5 million which include GEF project financing and Agency fees. The Work Program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs), Program Framework Documents (PFDs), and Non-expedited Enabling Activity: [See Annex A]

With respect to the PIFs and Non-expedited Enabling Activity approved as part of the Work Program, the Council finds that each of these PIFs and Non-expedited Enabling Activity (i) is, or would be, consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures, and (ii) may be endorsed by the CEO for final approval by the GEF Agency, provided that the final project documents fully incorporate and address the Council's and the STAP reviewer's comments on the Work Program, and that the CEO confirms that the project continues to be consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures.

With respect to any PIF and Non-expedited Enabling Activity approved in this Work Program, the final project document will be posted on the GEF website for information after CEO endorsement. If there are major changes to the project objectives or scope since PIF approval, the final project document shall be posted on the web for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement.

With respect to the PFDs approved as part of the Work Program, the final child project documents fully incorporating and addressing the Council's and STAP reviews shall be circulated for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement/approval.

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GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE WORK PROGRAM

1. The December 2019 Work Program contains 53 projects and programs for a total request of \$539.2 million from the GEF trust fund and \$49.3 million in associated Agency fees. This total of \$588.5 million represents 15.1% of the entire GEF-7 replenishment. The Work Program is accompanied by an indicative \$5.6 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by the GEF is expected to be matched by \$9.5 in co-financing provided by other sources.
2. The December 2019 Work Program, the third in the GEF-7 replenishment cycle, brings significant advancements and milestones. First, at 18 months into current 48 months replenishment cycle, projects and programs included in the Work Program will result in overall STAR programming reaching 46.7%. Second, the Work Program provides significant resources for more vulnerable countries in Africa, Asia, LDCs and SIDS while enhancing the Impact Programs and other major GEF-7 initiatives. Finally, the Work Program includes the first set of project proposals seeking resources from the Non-Grant Instrument window for blended finance. Other strategic projects at the core of the GEF-7 programming strategies are also included.
3. The Work Program includes the Sustainable Cities Impact Program (SCIP) designed to deliver transformational change in global urban development. The SCIP spans 9 countries and 24 cities. The SCIP is being led by UNEP with the participation of several other GEF agencies and key urban-expert partner organizations from both the public and private sectors. This is the last of the Impact Programs to be presented to Council and proposes to use the full funding envelope included in the GEF-7 Programming Strategy.
4. The Work Program contains Addenda to the FOLUR Impact Program and to the ISLANDS chemical and waste program for SIDS countries, all approved in the June 2019 WP, expanding the number of program participants.
5. The Work Program is presenting the first set of proposals seeking funding from the Non-Grant Instrument (NGI) funding window. The first call for proposals resulted in a significant demand coming from agencies, resulting in the selection of 3 highly competitive and innovative projects submitted for Council consideration.
6. The International Waters focal area is prominently figured in this Work Program not only by its level of programming, but also in terms of advancing an ambitious marine protected areas project called Blue Nature Alliance. The GEF resources in this project will be matched by private philanthropies and individual donors to create a pool of funding directed at speeding up the protection of critical areas for marine biodiversity as well as provide fisheries and ecosystem service benefits for coastal communities.

7. The Work Program includes 4 Multi-Trust Fund projects (LDCF and GEF TF) which continues the effort at integration of the GEF Trust Funds for more effective and integrated use of funds by countries.

8. Lastly, a pioneer initiative – Inclusive Conservation- aimed at empowering Indigenous Peoples organizations to become more effective stewards of their lands, is presented for consideration in the Work Program. This is the first dedicated GEF-funded initiative that will focus entirely on Indigenous Peoples with larger grants.

9. This Work Program presented for Council consideration consist of all projects and programs that were technically cleared by the GEF Secretariat by the deadline.

10. If approved, a total of \$445.3 million from the Biodiversity (BD), Climate Change (CC), and Land Degradation (LD) Focal Areas will be programmed in this Work Program. The Work Program includes a request of \$58.4 million from the International Waters (IW) and \$49.6 million from the Chemicals and Waste focal areas. Finally, the Work Program also contains \$35.1 million for NGI projects.

11. If approved, 87 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including 25 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and 24 Small Island Developing states (SIDS). For the Impact Programs alone, 11 different countries will benefit from their participation in either of the IPs submitted in this Work Program

12. The proposed Work Program is estimated to deliver results on all 10 core indicators and benefit more than 93 million local people in project areas. The Impact Programs (Sustainable Cities and FOLUR Addendum) are contributing to 4 of the 10 core indicators (core indicators 1, 3, 4, and 6) and will benefit 60 of the 93 million people listed above.

13. This cover note outlines important aspects of the proposed Work Program, including programming trends in the GEF resources relative to focal area strategies and objectives, distribution by regions and GEF Agencies, and highlights of innovative elements inherent in the programs and projects. The Council is requested to review and approve the Work Program for the total resources requested (see Annex A for the financial details of the PIFs, PFDs, and Non-expedited Enabling Activity).

KEY FEATURES OF THE GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

14. The Work Program presented here is requesting a total of \$588.5 million from all five focal area envelopes (Table 1) and from the NGI funding allocation.

Table 1. GEF Resources Requested in the December 2019 Work Program

Focal Area	Resources Requested (\$ millions)			Percentage of Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program
	GEF Project Financing ¹	Agency Fees ²	Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program	
Biodiversity	169.0	15.5	184.5	31.4%
Climate Change	180.8	16.4	197.2	33.5%
Land Degradation	58.2	5.4	63.6	10.8%
International Waters	53.4	4.9	58.4	9.9%
Chemicals and Waste	45.5	4.2	49.6	8.4%
NGI	32.2	2.9	35.1	6.0%
Total	539.2	49.3	588.5	100.0%

15. The BD and CC Focal Area represent the largest proportion of the resources programmed as part of this Work Program, with nearly 65% of all resources programmed. The other focal areas have similar proportions of resources in this Work Program and vary between 8 and 11% of the total. Finally, resources programmed for NGI represent 6% of this Work Program.

16. This Work Program also includes 3 country-based Small Grants Program projects requested by Egypt, Kenya, and Malaysia. These countries are SGP graduated countries and the total resources of \$7.9 million are derived from their respective STAR allocations.

17. This work program includes three NGI projects which were selected following a competitive process after a call for proposals was launched in June 2019. The GEF Agencies submitted proposals and the GEF secretariat conducted the review process based on the selection and eligibility criteria included in the Call for Proposals. Achieving GEBs and following GEF -7 Programming directions were both threshold requirements for project consideration. The selection criteria identified scalability, financial sustainability and innovation as priorities for the selection process. The GEF Secretariat received and reviewed nineteen projects and after careful review including by the GEF Advisory Group of Finance Experts (AGFE), three projects are recommended for approval in this Work Program for a total of \$35.1 million. These projects seek to test new approaches to attract private sector investment at scale in high risk frontier areas.

18. The Impact Programs included in this Work Program represent 40% of the resources programmed (table 2). Three other major programs (Addendum to Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-chemical Development in SIDS [ISLANDS], Global Cleantech Innovation Program, and Africa Mini-grids Program) jointly represent another 9.7%, the three NGI projects represent

¹ Project financing excludes PPG funding and PPG Agency fee.

² Agency fees are calculated at 9.5% or 9% of the GEF Project Financing for projects requesting up to \$10 million or above \$10 million, respectively. Agency Fees also includes fees associated with PPG.

6.0% of all resources in this Work Program, and finally the 48 stand-alone projects represent the remaining 44.5% of resources in this Work Program.

Table 2. GEF Resources Requested in the December 2019 Work Program

GEF-7 Strategy	Resources Requested (\$ millions)			Percentage of Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program
	GEF Project Financing ³	Agency Fees ⁴	Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program	
Impact Programs	214.7	19.3	234.0	39.8%
Other Programs	52.2	4.7	56.9	9.7%
NGI	32.2	2.9	35.1	6.0%
Stand-alone Projects	240.1	22.4	262.5	44.5%
Total	539.2	49.3	588.5	100.0%

19. The WP as presented exemplifies the full scope of the GEF-7 Programming Directions as approved in June of 2018. The 53 programs and projects in this Work Program cover a wide range of themes to deliver global environmental benefits through the GEF-7 strategies including:

- (a) The Sustainable Cities Impact Program will support a system-based approach to tackle urbanization challenges facing cities and deliver transformational change in integrated urban development. The SCIP will build on the GEF-6 IAP, with 9 countries and 24 cities being part of the GEF-7 global program. In total, GEF investments in Sustainable Cities will reach 17 different countries and 51 cities. It will maintain the a two-tiered approach, that brings together investments for more integrated sustainable city planning and development with a global knowledge sharing and learning platform, to build momentum, raise ambitions, secure commitments and implement integrated solutions on the ground that require new behaviors by all actors. Through these two tracks, a virtuous and reinforcing circle emerges, where capacity development informs the implementation of more innovative, inclusive, gender sensitive, sustainable and integrated projects, which in turn sets an example for replication within the city, country and beyond. UNEP was selected through a competitive process to lead this IP, and several other agencies are also participating in the implementation of the country child projects (ADB, UNDP, and WB). This IP represents the last of the Impact Program priorities to be launched as part of GEF-7.

³ Project financing excludes PPG funding.

⁴ Agency fees are calculated at 9.5% or 9% of the GEF Project Financing for projects requesting up to \$10 million or above \$10 million, respectively. Agency Fees also includes fees associated with PPG.

- (b) The Food Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program was approved in the June 2019 Work Program. The global program originally included 18 countries across five continents. This Addendum is requesting approval for an additional five country projects in three continents—Brazil, India, Nigeria, Paraguay and Uganda. The objective of the FOLUR IP is to promote sustainable, integrated landscapes and efficient food value and supply chains at scale. The FOLUR IP will support a system-wide approach that brings together strategies and stakeholders through both horizontal (interventions with actors within landscapes, policy reform, governance strengthening, etc.) and vertical (food value and supply chain commitments and financing) dimensions. The five additional countries represent important expansion in the coverage of globally important geographies and commodities building upon the countries approved in the first-round selection and contributing to both scale and sustainability. Importantly, with India joining the IP, the geographic coverage of the program has been extended to include South Asia Region, and with Brazil and Paraguay joining, the IP coverage is better representative of the soy and beef landscapes and value chains in Latin America. Nigeria and Uganda’s inclusion in the program provides greater scope for engagement with sustainable policies and practices in the palm, cocoa, soy and coffee sectors and for sharing lessons with other FOLUR country projects working on these commodity production systems in Africa and beyond. The addition of the new countries also captures the proposed potential private sector engagements, which will contribute to the FOLUR IP’s reach and impact, with a notable addition of proposed engagements with soy focused initiatives. In total, the FOLUR IP now includes 23 participating countries.
- (c) The Inclusive Conservation Initiative is designed to assist Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in their efforts to continue to safeguard a significant fraction of Earth’s natural ecosystems by enabling organizations and communities on the ground to face the growing drivers of global environmental degradation. While other initiatives exist to assist IPLCs, they tend to be of limited scope. Approximately 25% of the Earth’s surface and ocean areas are managed by indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), but it is estimated these areas hold 80% of the Earth's biodiversity. Most of the world’s forests are found on communal lands and in many places community forestry and management has been shown to be more effective than national parks in reducing deforestation. Approximately 40 percent of land listed by governments as under conservation is managed by IPLCs, which means they are critical to reaching the Aichi Target on the effective management of protected areas and associated SDGs. The Inclusive Conservation initiative, approved as part of the GEF-7 Programming Directions, will empower IPLCs to deliver global environmental benefits through access to larger volumes of resources required for larger-scale biodiversity conservation and natural resource management activities. Inclusive Conservation Initiative will enhance IPLCs efforts to steward land, waters and natural resources to deliver global environmental benefits. The project will achieve this by: establishing and

supporting on-the-ground projects led by IPLC organizations; strengthening the capacity of IPLC organizations including increased access to long-term sustainable financing mechanisms; supporting targeted engagement in international environmental policy fora and relevant international platforms; and promoting knowledge sharing. Much of the resources of this project will be focused on supporting IPLC conservation actions on-the-ground and supporting their long-term financial sustainability. The project will work supporting substantial investments in 8-10 countries. The project will seek to test innovative strategies to support for IPLCs, including co-management of protected areas, which can become models for governments and others to implement supported by knowledge collated and produced from the project. The project will also look to innovate in developing private sector options and growth for IPLCs that can provide financial sustainability for their activities. Indigenous peoples are found in approximately 90 countries, providing ample opportunity to scale up approaches piloted in the ICI.

- (d) The NGI projects included in this Work Program support innovative financial instruments that seek behavioral change and system transformation. For example, one project is proposing a performance-based financing mechanism that seeks to unlock SME investment in circular economy initiatives in Eastern Europe and Balkans. The project aims to eliminate SME use of toxic chemicals and aims at the elimination of waste through the new design of materials, products, circular production systems and business models. The performance-based mechanism consists in reducing the cost of debt if the SMEs implement circular economy initiatives. The agency will provide technical assistance to help SMEs identify, design and implement circular systems. This type of private sector financing, which seeks behavioral change, is expected to be the first of its kind and will accelerate transition to a circular economy. One project will test new financial platforms by investing equity in an open-ended fund that can channel capital flows from large institutional investors to support local agricultural “aggregators” in developing countries. This structure, if successful, can close the gap between international private capital and the growing demand for financing sustainable agricultural production that reduces negative externalities, such as the degradation of soils, water, forests and biodiversity, or the significant release of carbon emissions. This project is also the first blended finance project aligned with the FOLUR Impact Program. The last project is an equity fund that invests in startup companies in the agtech sector that seek to innovate through disruptive technologies with the ultimate goal of decreasing the intensive use of natural resources in agricultural production (especially water, energy and land), increasing climate resilience of small and medium holder farmers and enable climate mitigation strategies in high carbon-intensive agricultural segment.
- (e) Three other major programs are either being expanded or launched in this Work Program. These include the Addendum to the ISLANDS Program whose objective is to prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPS and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage

and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS. The program originally included 27 countries in three regions. The Addendum presented here is requesting approval for an additional Child Project in the Caribbean including three countries – Bahamas, Cuba and Dominica. Additional resources are also being requested for the Global Child project. For different reasons, including ratifications of the chemicals’ conventions, these three countries, while interested in participating in the program, were unable to join the initial submission. They have now been able to take the steps required and can join the program. Secondly, the Africa Minigrids Program will support African countries to increase energy access by focusing on reducing the cost and increasing commercial viability of renewable energy mini-grids for both residential and productive uses. Access to clean and reliable energy (SDG 7) is a fundamental enabler of the broader set of SDGs; electricity is an essential ingredient for lifting people out of poverty, improving health, boosting educational levels, reducing gender inequities, and enabling sustainable economic development. Renewable energy minigrids represent a viable solution for rural and peri-urban communities that are not expected to be reached by the electric grid. The Africa Minigrids Program will focus on minigrid cost-reduction – across hardware costs, soft costs and financing costs – and will promote innovative business models for minigrids deployment. Lastly, the Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) will support participating countries in stimulating clean technology entrepreneurship and will provide tailored business development and investment support to more than 1,000 businesses with potential to generate global environmental benefits at scale. Cleantech SMEs with innovative ideas often lack the skills and organizational capacity to transform their cleantech solutions into marketable products. The GCIP will support 10 countries through three pillars, a) direct support to early-stage cleantech innovators to usher them into commercial sustainability, b) support to strengthen national innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems, and c) programmatic coherence and coordination amongst national child projects, monitoring and knowledge management services.

- (f) Finally, this Work Program contains commitments to reduce marine plastic through three projects that emphasize public-private partnerships that together will avoid 64,700 metric tons of plastics from entering the ocean. The project in Ghana, will build enabling conditions and an institutional framework to address plastics, raise capacity and awareness, demonstrate circular economy approaches through pilot projects and emphasize communication and knowledge sharing to foster interactive learning to inspire action at national, regional and global scales. Aligned with the Global Plastic Action Partnership, this GEF investment is anticipated to prevent 7300 metric tons of plastic from entering the ocean. The NGI project on circular economy will provide a concessional loan to enable the Western Balkans and Turkey to scale-up circular economy initiatives. The project will reward behavior change with interest rates reduction and technical assistance and in doing so deliver 50,000 metric tons of marine litter avoided. Finally, the

ISLANDS Addendum will include 3 new small island developing states. The participating countries will share best practices in phasing out single use plastics, which is estimated to reduce marine plastics by 7,400 metric tons. The marine plastic reductions from these three projects together with the anticipated reductions from previous GEF-7 approved projects will result in a total of 375,100 metric tons of marine plastics avoided.

20. Additionally, 48 stand-alone projects focusing on focal area objectives are included in this Work Program. These cover all focal areas as described here:

- (a) The Biodiversity focal area resources amount to \$184.5 million and are programmed in eleven single focal area projects, 15 multi-focal area projects, and two programs. Examples of BD focal area projects include work in Ecuador to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and optimize livelihoods of local inhabitants in key biodiversity areas. Mainstreaming of biodiversity across government sectors will be supported in Montenegro, Cuba, and Thailand.
- (b) Climate Change Mitigation is represented by seven single focal area projects (including one Non-expedited Enabling Activity), two multi-focal area projects, and four programs for a total of \$197.2 million of the focal area resources. Investments will focus on accelerating zero-carbon rural energy development in China, and the promotion of low carbon development in the building sector in Iraq. Another investment will focus on supporting a single comprehensive global platform for transparency and reporting under the Paris Agreement (CBIT).
- (c) The Land Degradation focal area is represented by two single focal area projects, 15 multi-focal area projects, and two programs for a total of \$63.6 million. Projects include the promotion of and implementation of SLM and LDM targets in Uzbekistan and in Armenia.
- (d) A total of \$49.6 million has been programmed from the Chemical and Waste focal area in three single focal area projects, one multi-focal area project and one program. Investments include the sound destruction of PCBs in electrical transformers in Brazil and addressing the hazardous waste in priority industries in Rwanda, including POPs and mercury.
- (e) The International Waters focal area utilizes \$58.4 million and is represented in four focal area projects and two multi-focal area projects. Most notable among these is the investment in the Blue Nature Alliance global project to target the creation of a very ambitious and significant set of new marine protected areas (MPAs) and improving the management of existing MPAs. The very successful IW LEARN project will receive support and enable a community of practice to continue to build capacity and exchange lessons learned from IW investment around the globe.

STATUS ON THE USE OF GEF-7 RESOURCES

21. The Work Program provides for a diverse programming of resources relative to GEF-7 allocations (Table 3 and Figure 1).

Table 3. Resources⁵ Programmed under GEF-7 by Focal Area

GEF-7 Focal Area/ Theme	Target Allocations in GEF-7 Amount (\$ million)	Resources Requested for December 2019 Work Program Including Fees (\$ million)	Total GEF-7 Resources Programmed (including December 2019 Work Program) Including Fees (\$ million)	Percent of Original Focal Area Target Allocation in GEF-7
Biodiversity	1,292	184.5	638.4	49.4%
Climate Change	802	197.2	407.2	50.8%
Land Degradation	475	63.6	251.7	53.0%
Chemicals and Waste	599	49.6	183.9	30.7%
International Waters	463	58.4	102.5	22.1%
Non-Grant Instrument Program	136	35.1	35.1	25.8%
Small Grant Program ⁶	128	0	64.0	50.0%
Total Resources Programmed⁷	3,895	588.5	1,682.8	43.2%

22. Focal area programming to date (including this Work Program) varies from IW at 22.1% to half of the GEF-7 allocations for BD, CC, and LD (49.4%, 50.8%, and 53.0% respectively). CW has programmed approximately one third of target resources (30.7%) while NGI will have programmed over 25% of its target allocation. Finally, SGP is at 50.0% of GEF-7 resources programmed.

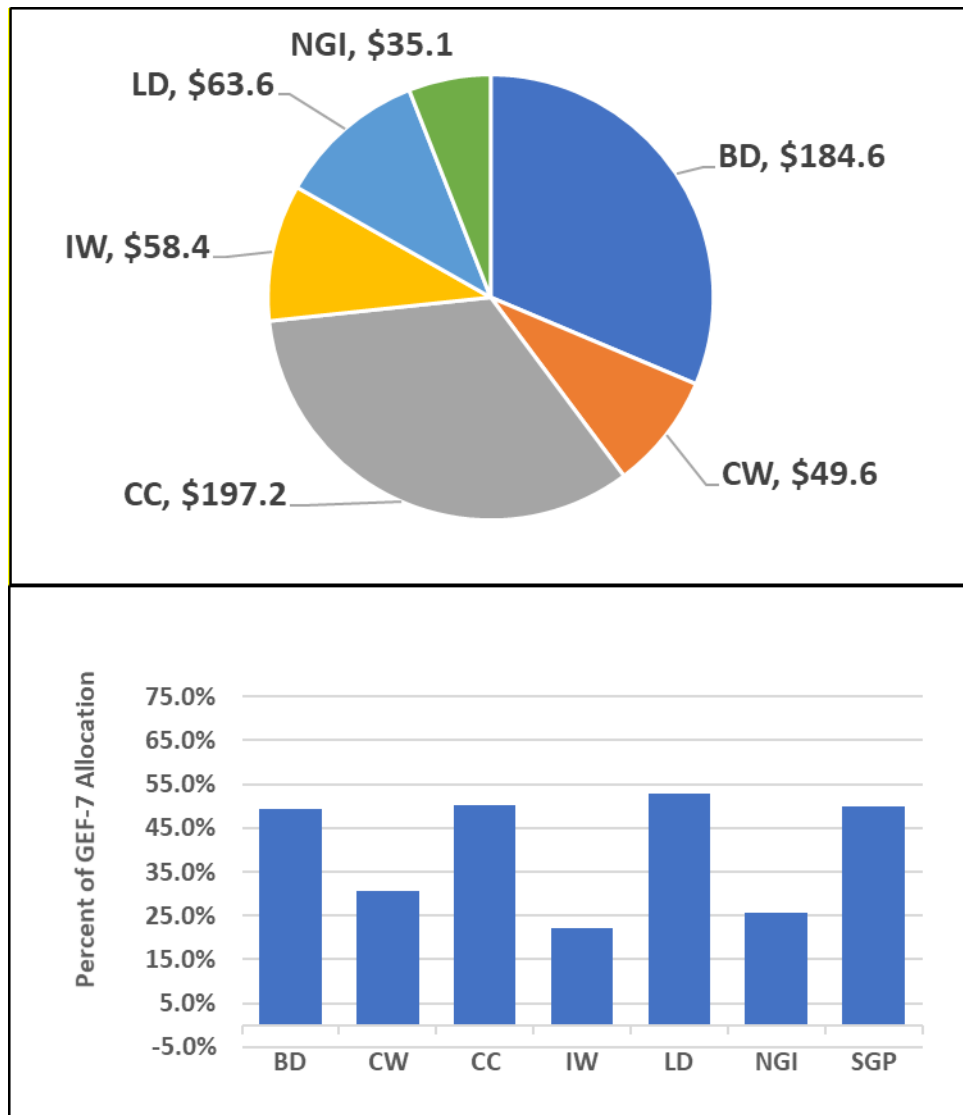
23. Sixty recipient countries requested a total amount of \$319.2 million (inclusive of fees) from their respective country allocations for projects and programs addressing objectives of the Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation focal areas.

⁵ Funds for MFA projects/programs in this table were charged to the different focal areas based on their respective allocations in the project/program documents. Hence, there is no line item for MFAs in this table.

⁶ There are 3 SGP projects that are requesting STAR resources for a total of \$8.3 million above the SGP line allocation in the GEF-7 replenishment of \$128 million.

⁷ The targeted allocations in GEF-7 in this table exclude the Country Support Program (\$21 million), and the Corporate Budget (\$151.9 million) which were all part of the total GEF-7 replenishment of \$4.052 billion.

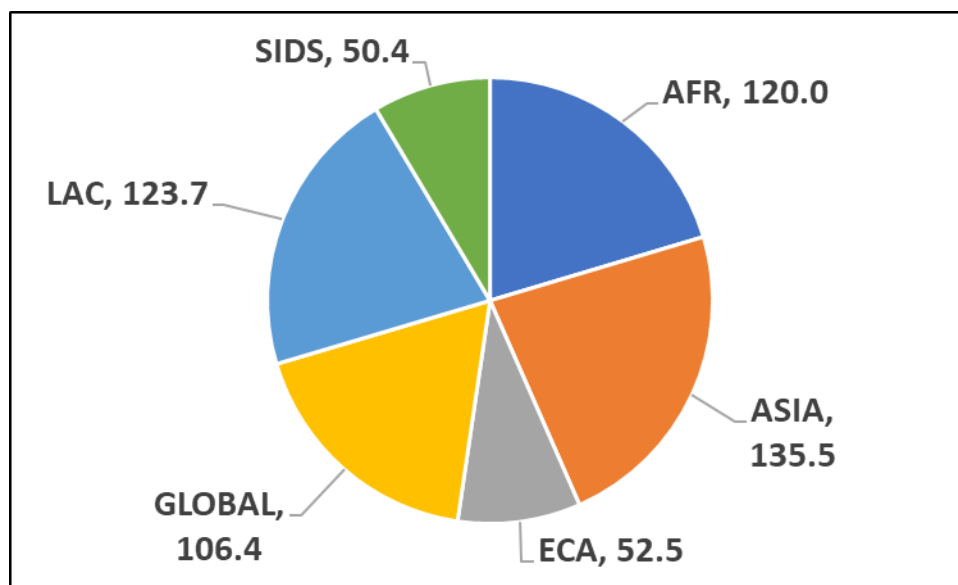
Figure 1. Top: Resources Programmed under GEF-7 by Focal Area in the December 2019 Work Program. Bottom: % of Focal Area Resources Programmed to Date Against GEF-7 Allocations (in million \$)



DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT FINANCING BY REGION AND FOCAL AREA

24. The regional distribution of GEF financing in this proposed Work Program is shown in Figure 2. In all, 87 recipient countries will benefit from this Work Program, including 25 LDCs and 24 SIDS. For the Impact Programs alone, 14 different and additional countries (there were 38 in the June Work Program IPs) will benefit from their participation in either of the IPs submitted in this Work Program, including 2 LDCs. Africa, Asia, and LAC are the regions with the highest level of programming in this Work Program with well over \$120 million each followed by SIDS and ECA with similar levels of approximately \$50 million.

Figure 2. Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the December 2019 Work Program by Region (\$ millions)



DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY AGENCY

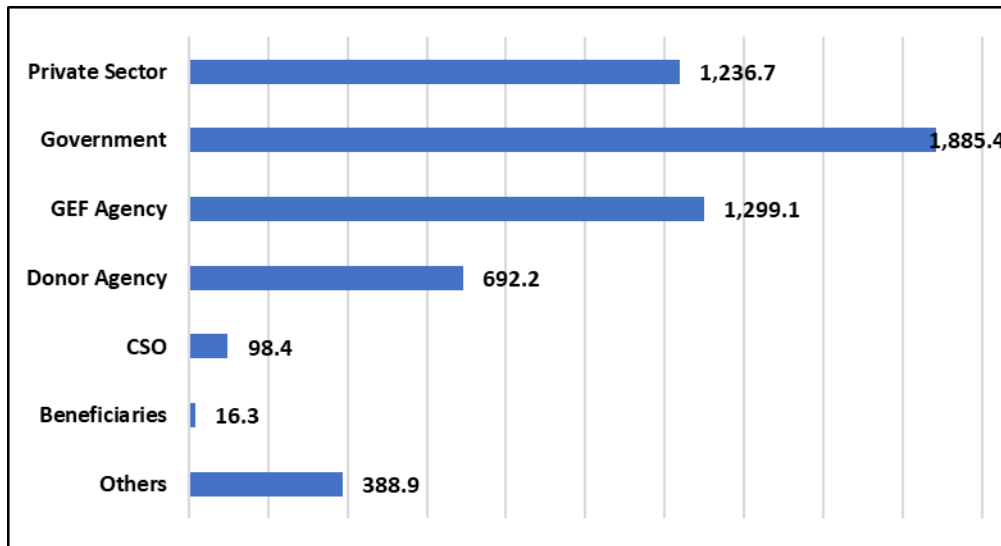
25. Fourteen of the 18 GEF Agencies are represented in the December 2019 Work Program (table 4) with a good spread of resources among all agencies. The UNDP has the highest proportion of resources programmed with 30.2%, followed by UNEP and the WB (19.0% and 16.5% respectively), followed by FAO and CI (11.4% and 8.8% respectively). Other agencies' shares vary from less than 1% to 5%. To date in GEF-7, 15 of the 18 agencies have received resources. FAO, UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank have received the highest proportion of GEF-7 resources, varying from 13% to over 32%.

Table 4. Amount of GEF Resources by Agency in the December 2019 Work Program and in GEF-7 to Date (including December 2019 Work Program)

Agency	Resources Requested in December 2019 Work Program Including Fees		Total GEF-7 Resources Inclusive of December 2019 Including Fees	
	\$ millions	% of resources	\$ millions	% of resources
ADB	7.5	1.3%	11.5	0.7%
AfDB	1.5	0.2%	25.0	1.5%
BOAD	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
CAF	6.9	1.2%	18.0	1.1%
CI	51.6	8.8%	73.4	4.4%
DBSA	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
EBRD	15.0	2.6%	21.1	1.3%
FAO	67.2	11.4%	220.7	13.1%
FECO	0.0	0.0%	1.9	0.1%
Funbio	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
IADB	5.5	0.9%	16.7	1.0%
IFAD	4.1	0.7%	10.7	0.6%
IUCN	12.3	2.1%	36.9	2.2%
UNDP	177.4	30.2%	534.8	31.8%
UNEP	111.9	19.0%	250.2	14.9%
UNIDO	27.3	4.6%	54.1	3.2%
World Bank	97.3	16.5%	370.3	22.0%
WWF-US	3.2	0.5%	37.5	2.2%
Totals	588.5	100.0%	1682.8	100.0%

26. The Work Program totals \$5.6 billion of expected co-financing, or a ratio of 1:9.5. If we look at the type of co-financing, the “investment mobilized” co-financing category represents \$4.3 billion (77%) of the total co-financing, or an overall co-financing ratio of “investment mobilized” of 1:7.4 for the Work Program. The distribution by co-financier shows most co-financing coming from GEF agencies, governments, and the private sector (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Distribution of Co-financing in the December 2019 Work Program by Co-financiers (\$ millions)



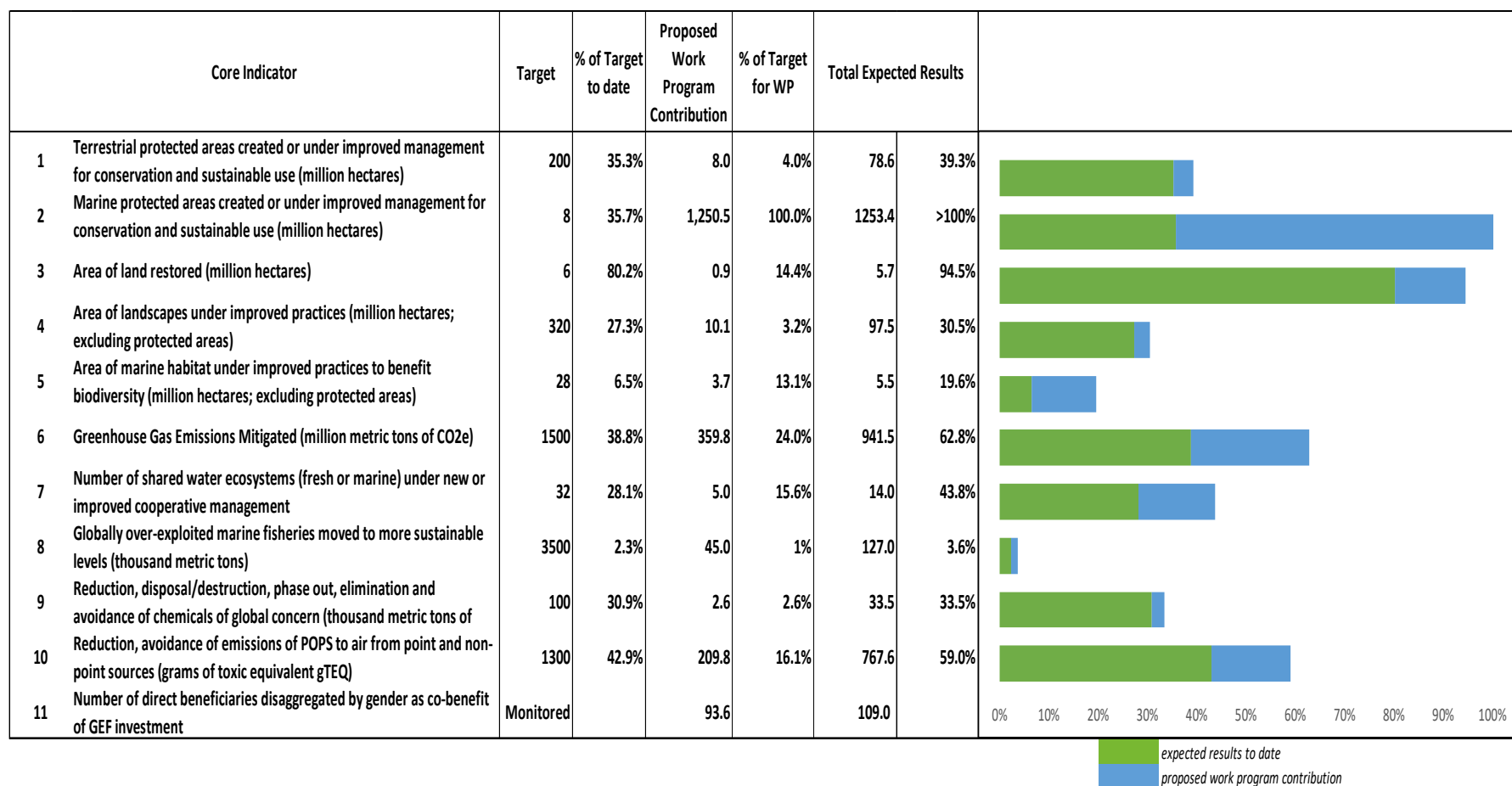
RESULTS AND IMPACT FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

27. The proposed Work Program will deliver a highly impactful set of results across all 10 core indicators and is projected to benefit a significant number of people in the countries where the GEF resources will be invested (figure 4). Overall the Work Program will deliver significant results on indicators 2 (marine protected areas) with over 100% of target reached; over 14% of indicator 3 (land restored); more than 13% of indicator 5 (marine areas with improved management); 24% of indicator 6 (GHG mitigated); over 15% of indicator 7 (improved management of shared water systems); and more than 16% of indicator 10 (reduction of POPs). If we consider the GEF-7 overall programming is reaching 43% with this Work Program, the progress on delivering integrated results across all core indicators is more than satisfactory. Additionally, this Work Program will directly benefit over 93 million people.

28. As presented in the GEF-7 Programming Directions and Results Framework, the Impact Programs alone will deliver results on indicators 1 (terrestrial protected areas), 3 (area of land restored), 4 (landscapes with improved practices), and 6 greenhouse gas emissions mitigated). This is the case of this Work Program with Sustainable Cities IP and FOLUR IP Addendum contributing to these 4 core indicators. To date, the contribution of all Impact Programs to these 4 core indicators varies from 21% to close to 70% of the entire GEF-7 targets (figure 5), whereas the total STAR resources programmed in the IPs only represent 23% of GEF-7 STAR target allocations.

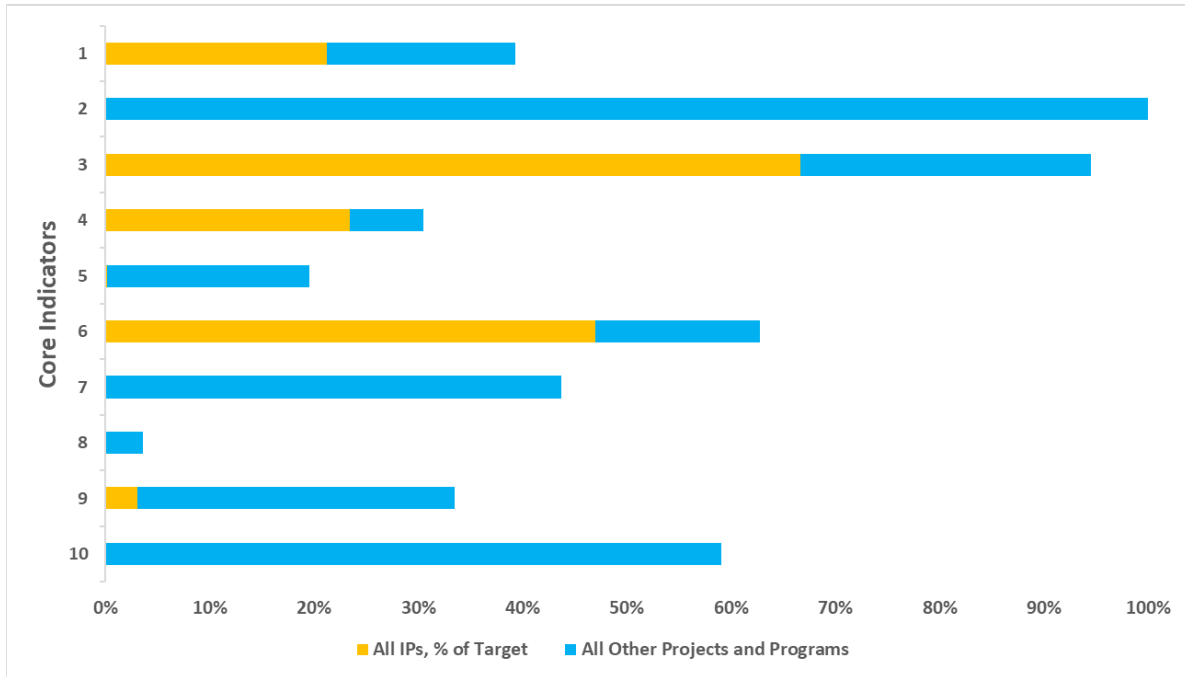
29. For the entire Work Program, in terms of gender, all 47 full-sized projects (excluding the Non-expedited Enabling Activity) considered gender in their initial design, and 97% of these projects expect to contribute to closing gender gaps. All the projects provided specific information on the number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, and 89 % expect to develop gender sensitive indicators.

Figure 4. Delivery of Global Environmental Benefits against GEF-7 targets for Core Indicators in December 2019 Work Program⁸



⁸ The contribution for core indicator 2 of this Work Program greatly exceeds the GEF-7 target and is based on the estimates included in the Blue Nature Alliance (GEF ID 10375) project that will potentially include large EEZ areas. These will be refined at CEO endorsement.

Figure 5. Results to date in GEF-7 and the contribution of Impact Programs to each core indicator, including the December 2019 Work Program



WORK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Impact Programs

Sustainable Cities Impact Program

30. **Global, Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda, Sierra Leone.** *Sustainable Cities Impact Program* (GEF ID: 10391); Agency: UNEP/ADB/UNDP/WB; GEF Program Financing: \$146,742,453; Co-financing: \$1,689,754,351. This Impact Program seeks to promote transformational shift in urban development by supporting cities to pursue integrated urban planning for impactful development outcomes with global environmental benefits. The proposed approach builds from the Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) program launched in GEF-6 and targets systemic drivers of environmental degradation in cities and emphasizes a holistic approach to tackling them for long-term sustainability and resilience. Cities consume two-thirds of world’s energy and account for 70% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Urban areas are expected to triple in size between 2000 and 2030 which will likely exacerbate these realities if cities do not make transformational shifts towards sustainable development. It is estimated that by 2030, the outward expansion of cities will be in key global biodiversity hotspots which will severely affect the biodiversity and ecosystem productivity. Rapid and unplanned urbanization is also making cities highly vulnerable to climate change induced flooding, droughts and heatwaves. Short-term and uncoordinated response to tackle this through additional infrastructure, excessive ground water extraction, energy intensive cooling and other resource intensive measures is leading to further environmental degradation and vulnerability.

31. Most of the urban expansion in developing countries is likely to happen in low-income cities that lack the financial, political, and technical resources to adequately address urban growth pressures and multiple competing priorities. Despite attempts to address such challenges, cities face institutional, political and financial constraints, ineffective national policies and framework conditions, uncoordinated processes, failures to properly engage stakeholders including private sector in the design of win-win solutions, and in general lack of capacity to break from 'business as usual' practices and transition to more innovative, integrated, inclusive and sustainable urban solutions. How the cities grow in the next decade or so will determine the success of global climate goals, biodiversity targets and sustainable development goals. The investments made and approaches for future urban planning adopted today will set the path for low carbon, resilient, resource efficient and inclusive cities. To address these challenges and recognizing the important global role, it is critical that cities focus on systemic drivers and root causes of degradation in cities to make cities livable, a key driver of economic growth and deliver global environmental benefits.

32. The PFD of the SCIP program outlines how the GEF 7 financing will support such a system-based approach to tackle urbanization challenges facing the cities and deliver transformational change. Building on the GEF-6 Cities IAP, the SCIP maintains the a two-tiered approach, that brings together investments for more integrated sustainable cities in 24 cities across 9 countries (figure 6), with a global knowledge sharing and learning platform, to build momentum, raise ambitions, secure commitments and implement integrated solutions on the ground that require new behaviors by all actors. Through these two tracks, a virtuous and reinforcing circle emerges, where capacity development informs the implementation of more innovative, inclusive, gender sensitive, sustainable and integrated projects, which in turn set an example for replication within the city, country and beyond.

Figure 6. Global Map of Cities Included in the Sustainable Cities Impact Program



33. SCIP's unique strategy, that sets it apart from other existing programs and initiatives, comes from the integrated approach which is fundamental to the program design. It targets the systemic barrier of siloed sectoral approach of planning and governance in cities which creates trade-offs and restrict effective engagement of critical stakeholders for sustainable decision making and implementation. The program will promote vertical integration across multiple levels of urban governance and horizontal integration across energy, water, transport, waste and housing sectors for holistic impact at city level. It also aims to deliver multiple environmental benefits of GHG emission reduction, biodiversity benefits and avoidance of land degradation along with climate resilience.

34. The framework proposed aims to deliver the program objectives through the following four key components and activities:

- (a) Integrated urban planning, governance and policy reforms – Integrated urban planning at the local and national levels through geo-spatial integrated land use plans; inter-agency coordination and governance using smart digital tools and governance structures; local and national policies and frameworks to support area based development approached such as transit oriented development, low emission zones and circular economy; and urban policy reforms that facilitate national-local government coordination and engagement of the private sector.
- (b) Sustainable and integrated investments in cities- Support cities in investing in priority areas critical to urban sustainability such as integrated waste management, integrated transportation, nature-based solutions, integrated water management and green spaces.
- (c) Innovative financing and business models- Scale up innovative financing and business models and develop new financial instruments and partnerships to leverage resources and bridge the financing gaps in cities.
- (d) Advocacy, knowledge exchange, capacity building and partnerships- Through the global platform and national level fora created under the program, facilitate knowledge exchange of best practices on sustainability, provide a convening space for dialogues and partnerships and influence global policy discourse by engaging effectively through thought leadership and experience sharing.

35. The PFD includes a cohort of 24 cities from 9 countries that have been selected based on their strong alignment with the program vision and their high potential to generate Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) through investments in promoting transformational change. The countries are: Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Indonesia, India, Morocco, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone. These countries represent the urban growth and associated challenges in their respective regions and have shown significant leadership in advancing the urban sustainability agenda. The cities selected in these countries are strategic not only nationally but also in the region and globally due to their economic, political and environmental importance. Several Mayors including women across these cities have demonstrated proven leadership, and a

catalytic support through the GEF will enhance their sustainability ambition and deliver results on ground quickly.

36. While each individual country child project will deliver substantial benefits, the program's overall potential for global transformation and sustainability will be realized by ensuring that the impact is significantly larger than the benefits aggregated across individual child projects. The Global Platform under the SCIP will play a crucial role in this. Through the Platform, the program will not only engage with the participating cities but also with other non-participating cities including the GEF 6 IAP cities to identify emerging sustainability challenges, understand key drivers for sustainability action, map prototypes of sustainability action, facilitate innovation and create global public good on sustainable cities through new knowledge and experiences.

37. The Global Platform will involve global city-based organizations including C40, ICLEI, and WRI which will work along with UNEP as the lead agency of the program and the GEF agencies of the country projects. These city-based organizations, which together represent a network of hundreds of cities globally will enable the GEF to leverage their networks, partnerships with local governments, and urban practitioners and pool of thought leaders to design and deliver innovative and impactful sustainability solutions.

38. The Global Platform will function in three critical aspects to advance the global urban sustainability agenda. First, it will advance integrated urban planning by creating and curating knowledge under an online library of state-of-art of knowledge. Second, it will build capacity of city leaders, private sector and operational level staff in cities on sustainability approaches through city academies, peer exchange workshops and study tours. Finally, the platform will do an advocacy function to build a global movement around integrated urban planning approaches by organizing global, regional and national dialogues. Strategic participation in COPs of UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD, the UNEP Assembly, city network conferences and the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development together with the periodic review of progress towards the SDGs, will help to elevate the role of subnational governments to the sustainable development discourse and generate partnerships

39. The PFD also includes a strong focus on engagement with Private sector as a co-actor in integrated urban planning and implementing sustainability solutions. The SCIP is designed under the assumption that cities and the private sector have often worked together to improve services and develop infrastructure. However, the traditional model of public-private partnership needs to be reframed. A new kind of partnerships between cities and the private sector should go beyond the view that businesses are only sources of capital for city projects. The IP will adopt an approach which enables cities and the private sector to create collaboration ecosystems in which private sector not only provides innovative sustainability solutions and finance but also integrate sustainability in their own businesses models and investments within urban areas. It will build on existing initiatives with private sector in cities such as the City-Business Climate Alliance, a joint initiative by WBCSD and C40 Cities to scale up efforts globally. At the country level, the GEF financing will support cities in collaborating with

private sector players such as urban planners, architects, utilities, engineering firms and infrastructure developers in strengthening urban master plans, creating pipeline of projects, forming public private partnership models and developing new financial instruments.

40. The PFD has also given a strong focus on mainstreaming gender in planning, investment and management in cities. Women tend to benefit less from urbanization and face more difficulties accessing urban services, participating in political and public life, and benefitting from economic opportunities in cities. Unsustainable growth will create further pressure on women's livability in cities. In addition to factoring in gender aspects in the program components, the program will build on existing gender led initiatives such as C40 cities' Women4Climate initiative. The program will effectively engage with women Mayors and leaders globally and in the participating cities such as Kigali and Freetown to make them champions of urban sustainability.

41. The PFD presents a significant opportunity to scale up the global momentum on sustainable cities. By adopting area-based approaches, circular economy principles, adopting nature-based solutions going beyond city centers to city peripheries and facilitating cluster cities planning, the program's outreach will be much more impactful. The technical assistance in integrated planning, policy reforms, financing and governance in addition to direct investment in sustainability solutions will have a long term and transformational impact on the way cities are governed, planned and investments are made. The entry point of integrated urban planning and targeting issues such as urban sprawl, congestion, resource depletion and climate vulnerability which are important to national economy created strong interest in national and city leaders to engage with the GEF SCIP. This novel approach allowed the program to mobilize nearly \$1.7 billion of co-finance from financial institutions, government and the private sector to co-implement the program.

42. The main targets of the SCIP are:

- **Program targets**

- Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use: over 900,000 ha
- Indicator 3 Area of land restored: close to 25,000 ha
- Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) over 280,000 ha
- Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas): more than 38,000 ha
- Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated: more than 184.8 million tCO₂eq
- Indicator 11, Direct beneficiaries: more than 58,000,000

- **GEF 7 Financing**
 - The PFD is requesting GEF 7 resources estimated at \$159,947,672 (GEF grant Amount: 146,742,453 and Agency Fee: \$13,205,219)
- **Co-financing**
 - The co-financing resources in support of the Program objectives proposed to be mobilizes are estimated at \$1,689,754,351

FOLUR Impact Program Addendum

43. **Global, Brazil, India, Nigeria, Paraguay, Uganda.** *Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program Addendum* (GEF ID: 10397) Agency: WB/UNEP/FAP; GEF Program Financing: \$67,922,022; Co-financing: \$768,939,498. This Impact Program was approved by the 56th Council in June 2019. The global program originally included 18 countries across five continents. This supplemental PFD is requesting approval for an additional five country projects in three continents—Brazil, India, Nigeria, Paraguay and Uganda (see map below). Through the PFD addendum, an additional \$74,035,000 of GEF resources is requested. This would bring the cumulatively total of GEF financing for the FOLUR IP to \$306,497,726. The design, component structure and the objective of FOLUR IP in the addendum remains the same as that of the approved PFD.

44. The objective of the FOLUR IP is “to promote sustainable, integrated landscapes and efficient food value and supply chains at scale.” The FOLUR IP outlines how GEF-7 financing will support a system-wide approach that brings together strategies and stakeholders through both horizontal (interventions with actors within landscapes, policy reform, governance strengthening, etc.) and vertical (food value and supply chain commitments and financing) dimensions. The IP will build a global coalition that engages key stakeholders in the major food systems and supply chains, including existing platforms such as the Food and Land Use coalition (FOLU), Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), Consumer Goods Forum, Bonn Challenge and others, to work collectively with countries toward achieving sustainability.

45. The five additional countries represent an important expansion in the coverage of globally important geographies and commodities building upon the countries approved in the first-round and contributing to both scale and sustainability. Importantly, with India joining the IP, the geographic coverage of the program has been extended to include South Asia Region, and with Brazil and Paraguay joining, the IP coverage is better representative of the soy and beef landscapes and value chains in Latin America. Nigeria and Uganda’s inclusion in the program provides greater scope for engagement with sustainable policies and practices in the palm, cocoa, soy and coffee sectors and for sharing lessons with other FOLUR country projects working on these commodity production systems in Africa and beyond. The addition of the new countries also captures the proposed potential private sector engagements, which will contribute to the FOLUR IP’s reach and impact, with a notable addition of proposed engagements with soy focused initiatives. In total, the FOLUR IP now includes 23 participating countries.

India

46. India's entry into the FOLUR IP expands engagement on rice production to include five of the world's top six producers in terms of area. The inclusion of India also increases the representation of wheat in the IP as an important producing and consuming country. India accounts for 23% of global rice (largest exporter) and 13% of global wheat production – a significant contribution to the global food supply. India's rice and wheat food systems, as currently managed, have significant environmental impacts, including soil/water pollution, depleting groundwater resources, health impacts from crop residue burning, GHG emissions, and fragmented unsustainable land use. The project is focused on two areas: the northern states of Punjab and Haryana, which account for over 11% of national production; and the eastern states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha, which are major rice producers with potential to sustainably increase production. Under FOLUR, India will accelerate efforts to evolve a new model of sustainable agriculture to transition toward ecologically functioning and healthy landscapes and ecosystems, providing for the needs of multiple user groups, and resulting in multiple global environmental benefits – as well as learning opportunities for all FOLUR countries.

Brazil

47. Brazil is the world's largest beef exporter (20 percent of global beef exports) and soybean producer (83 million metric tons exported in 2018). Brazil's project targets the Cerrado biome, a strategic landscape for economic and environmental reasons as well as for food security - containing nearly a third of the national cattle herd and more than half of soybean production. Expansion of agricultural production systems has reshaped the Cerrado landscapes with environmental costs, including significant loss of native vegetation and environmental and land degradation. The Cerrado has an estimated 50 million head of cattle, nearly 33% of national herd, on 54 million ha of grassland. In recent years Brazil has emerged as a major player in the global market for soybean. In this context, the main development challenge for Brazil is to find the best way to sustainably manage those natural and productive landscapes, increasing food production while restoring degraded land and conserving the natural characteristics of the Cerrado for its biodiversity and ecosystem services. An integrated landscape management approach presents an alternative where production areas can occur without additional clearing and in compliance with Brazilian Forest policies. Moreover, the market has been even stricter than the national law, pointing to low carbon agriculture requirements. Coordinated deployment of agricultural low carbon emission practices and good technologies will increase commodities productivity while decreasing land use change, soil degradation and biodiversity loss. Brazil is strategically positioned to contribute to the transformational change proposed by the FOLUR IP by: promoting sustainable soy and beef value-chains, catalyzing investment opportunities, promoting low-carbon commodity production through incentives and markets, ensuring the legal protection of natural ecosystems on private lands, and restoring degraded lands in selected areas of the Cerrado.

Paraguay

48. Paraguay is also a leading producer of soybeans (4th largest) and beef (6th largest) worldwide, commodities that represent 65% of its exports and 25% of its GDP respectively. The country has expanded production to meet global demand for soy and beef. For soy, growth in production has followed an extensive model with rapid land use change that has come at the expense of forests, particularly in the Atlantic Forest, which accounts for nearly 100% of national production. For beef/livestock, production initially developed on natural pastures and then expanded to areas dedicated to agriculture and native forests, particularly in the Chaco, which is the 2nd largest forest in South America, accounting for 60% of the country's beef production and where deforestation rates have caused global alarm. The Paraguay FOLUR project will aim to continue production of commodities by increasing efficiency and environmental sustainability, which implies controlling the degradation of natural resources, reducing the loss of natural heritage and biodiversity, and encouraging the protection and recovery of ecosystems, including nationally funded compensation mechanisms. These additions will strengthen the FOLUR IP platform partners' entry points and knowledge base to engage and advance action on these important commodity production value chains and impacted landscapes. This will include engagement with global buyers and networks to improve sustainable standards and field-based practices, as well as engagement through the global and regional platforms and round tables, particularly the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB) and the Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS).

Nigeria

49. Nigeria is the third largest producer of cocoa in Africa and fourth largest producer globally, a significant producer of palm oil, and the largest producer of soybeans and maize in sub-Saharan Africa. Cocoa and palm oil value chains are significant also for providing employment and livelihood opportunities for millions of smallholders, a significant share of whom are women. However, the production of these commodities has led to serious environmental degradation. Nigeria's FOLUR project focuses in the Niger Delta region on Cross River State and Ondo State, which is home to around 7 million people, and more than half of the country's remaining tropical forests and significant biodiversity. These natural forests are threatened by fragmentation and loss due to expansion and extensification of smallholder and commercial production of cocoa and oil palm production. For both products, declining productivity is pushing farmers to expand into natural forest ecosystems. Nigeria can make important contributions under the FOLUR IP based on its position in Africa as a leading producer of multiple commodities, as well as the country's engagement with international markets and private sector actors along the value chains of these commodities. Inclusion of Nigeria also increases the opportunity to engage constructively with the Africa Palm Oil Initiative (APOI), which aims to "help transition the palm oil sector in West and Central Africa to become a sustainable driver of long-term, low-carbon development in a way that is socially beneficial and protects the tropical forests of the region." Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are also APOI members creating opportunities to share best practices on production practices and smallholder needs across the cocoa and palm oil sectors. APOI also conducts wider outreach to other palm producing countries in Africa.

Uganda

50. With the inclusion of Uganda, the FOLUR IP includes seven of the top 10 global coffee producers in terms of volume and value. Uganda is the world's 8th largest coffee producer and an important addition to the East African complex of coffee producing countries under FOLUR. Uganda's FOLUR country project focuses on Mt. Elgon in eastern Uganda, an area that has important remaining forests and biodiversity next to 500,000 ha of agricultural land where coffee is the main cash crop. Under FOLUR, Uganda aims to strengthen integrated land use planning in this area, with lessons applicable across East Africa. The project seeks to address unsustainable expansion of coffee that is resulting in landscape degradation by improving coordination, enforcement, incentives and market instruments, and greater involvement of international value chain actors. Uganda will also contribute to regional and Africa-wide policy platforms and the Sustainable Coffee Challenge global partnership to scale out learning and link many smallholders to global markets.

51. The main additional aspects of the Addendum are:

- **Revised Program Targets**

- Indicator 3, Area of Land Restored: Increase by over 493,000 ha to a total of more than 2,304,000 ha
- Indicator 4, Area of landscapes under improved practices: Increase by more than 2,850,000 ha to a total of over 41,820,000 ha
- Indicator 6, Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated: Increases by 78.2 million tCO₂eq to a total of 287.9 million tCO₂eq
- Indicator 9, Reduction of chemicals of global concern: Increase by 33 MT to a total of 3,033 MT
- Indicator 11, Direct Beneficiaries: Increase by over 2,000,000 to a total of more than 7,000,000

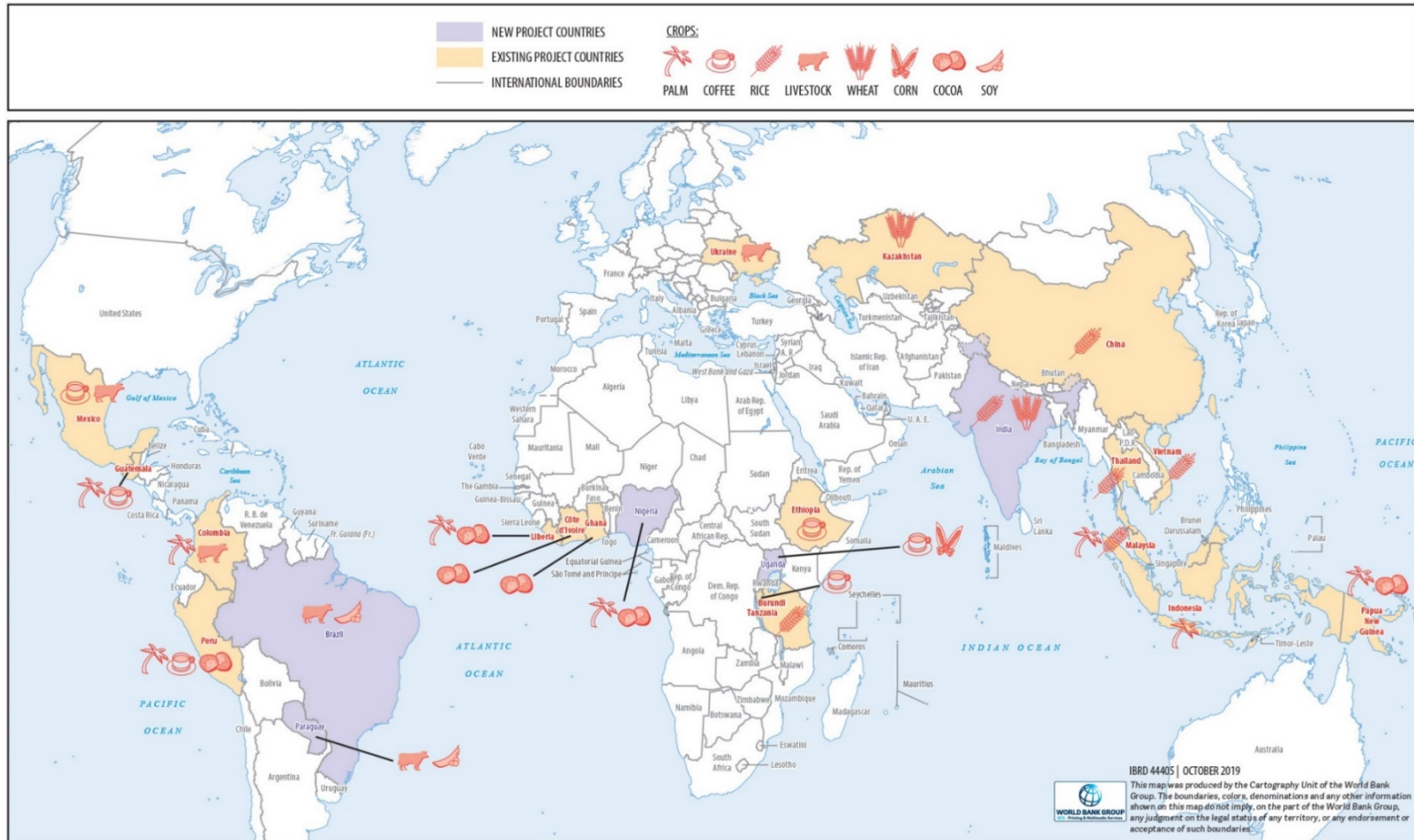
- **Revised GEF-7 financing**

- This supplemental PFD is requesting additional and incremental GEF-7 resources estimated at \$74,035,000 (GEF grant amount: \$67,922,022 and Agency fee: \$6,112,978).

- **Revised Co-financing**

- Additional co-financing resources in support of the Program objectives proposed to be mobilized are estimated at \$768,939,498.

Figure 7. Distribution of Commodities in the FOLUR IP including the new countries in this Addendum



Other Programs

Africa Mini-grids Program

52. **Regional, Angola, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Djibouti, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan.** *GEF-7 Africa Mini-grids Program* (GEF ID: 10413); Agency: UNDP/AfDB; GEF Program Financing: \$24,235,308; Co-financing: \$344,310,000. This program will support African countries to increase energy access by focusing on reducing the cost and increasing commercial viability of renewable energy mini-grids for both residential and productive uses. 840 million people worldwide - including over half of the population of the African continent - have no access to electricity and to the improved income and savings that depend on electricity. Many millions more suffer from poor quality and unreliable grid-connected power, or expensive and carbon-intense diesel generators. Furthermore, access to clean and reliable energy (SDG 7) is a fundamental enabler of the broader set of SDGs; electricity is an essential ingredient for lifting people out of poverty, improving health, boosting educational levels, reducing gender inequities, and enabling sustainable economic development. Renewable energy minigrids represent a viable solution for rural and peri-urban communities that are not expected to be reached by the electric grid in the near future. However, in most markets clean energy minigrids are still unable to compete financially with diesel-based alternatives without appropriate incentives. The GEF-7 Africa Minigrids Program will focus on minigrid cost-reduction – across hardware costs, soft costs and financing costs – and will promote innovative business models for minigrids deployment. With lower costs, minigrids will be more competitive financially, commercial capital flows will increase, and end-users will benefit from lower tariffs and expanded service. The Program will support participating countries on achieving three main outcomes: a) facilitating the establishment of a conducive policy and regulatory environment for minigrids penetration at national level; b) piloting of innovative business models and private sector engagement strategies, and c) designing suitable financing schemes to incentivize investments. A regional child project will provide programmatic coherence and oversee the knowledge management and monitoring functions at program level. At national level, the Program will include participation from eleven countries, representative of diverse socio-economic circumstances. Nine countries (Burkina Faso, Comoros, Djibouti, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan) as well as in the regional child project will utilize CCM resources, while the participation of Angola and Madagascar will be entirely financed with counterpart funding. The Program will generate more than 20 million tCO₂eq in emission reductions, while also benefitting more than 700,000 people.

Global Cleantech Innovation Program

53. **Global, Cambodia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay.** *Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) to Accelerate the Uptake and Investments in Innovative Cleantech Solutions* (GEF ID: 10408); Agency: UNIDO; GEF Program Financing: \$17,972,633; Co-financing: \$137,960,110. This program will support participating countries in developing a functioning ecosystem for clean technology

entrepreneurship and will provide tailored business development and investment support to more than 1,000 businesses with potential to generate global environmental benefits at scale. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) often represent the backbone of the economic system in in developing countries. As such, they have a strong potential to drive transformational changes towards low-carbon and resource-efficient economies by actively devising, developing, adopting and scaling innovative cleantech solutions. In most developing economies however, cleantech entrepreneurs face serious barriers to transform promising and innovative ideas into viable businesses. Cleantech SMEs with innovative ideas often lack the skills and organizational capacity to transform their cleantech solutions into marketable products. This is compounded by the existing gaps between demand and supply of funding available for innovation in the markets where SME operate. Finally, the policy and regulatory environment in many developing economies may be not conducive enough to allow for new low-carbon ideas to be brought to fruition and scale. The GEF-7 GCIP will support countries through three pillars, a) direct support to early-stage cleantech innovators to usher them into commercial sustainability, b) support to strengthen national innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems, and c) programmatic coherence and coordination amongst national child projects, monitoring and knowledge management services. Implemented in ten countries with diverse geographical and socio-economic representation, the GEF-7 GCIP will generate 1.7 to 3.4 million tCO₂eq in direct emission reductions and between 8.5 and 17.0 million tCO₂eq of indirect emission reductions over 10 years.

ISLANDS Program Addendum

54. **Regional, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica.** *Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)* (GEF ID: 10387); Agency: UNEP; GEF Program Financing: \$10,000,000; Co-Financing: \$28,000,000. The ISLANDS PFD was approved by the 56th Council in June 2019. The program originally included 27 countries in three regions. This supplemental PFD is requesting approval for an additional Child Project in the Caribbean including three countries – Bahamas, Cuba and Dominica. Additional resources are also being requested for the Global Child project. The design, component structure and the objective of ISLANDS in this addendum remains the same as that of the approved PFD. The objective is to prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS. For different reasons, including ratifications of the chemicals' conventions, these three countries, while interested in participating in the program, were unable to join the initial submission. They have now been able to take the steps required and can join the program. Given the regional approach that this program is based on joining will facilitate the preparation of the regional activities as these are already underway. Additionally, bilateral donors (Norway, CEFAS, FFEM) have also expressed interest in working with the ISLANDS program and especially in the three additional countries and the private sector engagement will also be strengthened through the additions of these countries which are important in the destinations served by the cruise line industry. Contacts have been established with the Florida-Caribbean Cruise Line Association (FCCA) which represents 21 cruise lines in the region. Initial contacts established with Carnival Cruise (member of FCCA) during the launch of the PPG

confirm the strong interest in collaborating on waste management and recycling.

55. The main additional aspects of the Addendum are:

- **Revised Program Targets**

- Indicator 5.3 (marine litter): Increase by 7,400 tons (4% increase) to 192,800 tons
- Indicator 9.1 (POPs): Increase by 212 MT (34% increase) to a total of 619 MT
- Indicator 9.6 (chemicals): Increase by 4,000 MT (17% increase) to a total of 27,236 MT
- Indicator 10 (uPOPs): Increase by 110 g-TEQ (56% increase) to a total of 307 g-TEQ
- Indicator 11 (beneficiaries): Increase by more than 2,294,000 (62% increase) to a total of close to 6,000,000 (Cuba has a population of 11mil)
- Targets for mercury may be identified during PPG as two of the additional countries do not have MIAs yet and the third one is completing its MIAs.

- **Revised GEF-7 financing**

- This supplemental PFD is requesting additional and incremental GEF-7 resources estimated at \$10,918,000 (GEF grant amount: \$10,000,000 and Agency fee: \$918,000).

- **Revised Co-financing**

- Additional co-financing resources, in support of the Program objectives, proposed to be mobilized are estimated at \$28,000,000. Cumulatively, the total cofinancing leveraged for the ISLANDS PFD including the potential new resources is estimated at \$417,214,560.

Non-Grant Instrument Projects

56. **Global.** *The Food Securities Fund: A Fund to Finance Sustainable Supply Chains at Scale in Emerging Markets, (NGI)*** (GEF ID: 10322); Agency: CI; GEF Project Financing: \$13,461,468; Co-financing: \$773,250,000. This project is an open-ended impact investment fund providing loans to local agri-businesses through “aggregators” or companies operating in developing and emerging countries that aggregate agricultural produce from and/or provide goods and services to farmers, in particular smallholder farmers. The Food Securities Fund has a mandate covering global emerging markets, but will prioritize SMEs in Sub Saharan Africa. This open-ended structure, if successful, can close the gap between international private capital and the growing demand for financing sustainable agricultural production that reduces negative externalities, such as the degradation of soils, water, forests and biodiversity, or the significant release of carbon emissions. The financial structure includes a GEF equity investment of \$13.4 million and is novel in that there is a risk sharing mechanism whereby the multinational agribusiness

companies (value corporate partners) that source their supply from local aggregators will provide a first loss guarantee to the financing. The structure is also de-risked by an additional guarantee from USAID. The total size of the fund is expected to be \$772 million with a co-financing ratio is 52 to 1. The fund is expected to deliver global environment benefits through improved agricultural practices that mainstream biodiversity, land degradation through 100,000 ha of degraded land restored, and climate change with 1.0 million tCO₂eq in avoided emissions. The fund also supports and complements the objectives of the FOLUR IP by generating 2,000,000 ha of landscapes under sustainable land management in production system. This is the first private sector project to be aligned with a GEF Impact Program.

57. **Regional, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey.** *Circular Economy Regional Programme Initiative (Near Zero Waste) (NGI)*** (GEF ID 10328); Agency: EBRD; GEF Project Financing: \$13,761,468; Co-financing: \$141,880,000. This project will provide concessional funding that seeks to scale up circular economy initiatives for private sector entities (mostly SMEs) in the Western Balkans and Turkey. The project's innovative financial mechanism will focus on addressing barriers to investments in circular economy by rewarding behaviour change with interest rates reduction and technical assistance. The project seeks to replace the 'end-of-life' concept for a circular approach, eliminating the use of toxic chemicals that impair reuse, and aiming at the elimination of waste through the superior design of materials, products, systems and business models. The financing structure includes a concessional loan from the GEF, for an amount of \$13.7 million and EBRD co financing for \$140 million, which results in a co-financing ratio of 10 to 1. The GEF financing is instrumental to create a results-based financing mechanism whereby interest rates will be reduced when companies achieve pre-defined milestones to achieve circular economy. The loan will be provided in coordination with EBRD technical assistance aimed at identifying circular economy processes and practices that can deliver transformational change. The project expects to deliver 50,000 MT of marine litter avoided, 6.3 million tCO₂eq in direct emission reductions and over 15.0 million tCO₂eq in indirect emission reductions, and disposal/avoidance of 10,000 MT of POPs contaminated material which has an estimated POPs content of 2,000 MT. The interventions will also reduce 75 gTEQ of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants.

58. **Regional, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay.** *Agtech for Inclusion and Sustainability: SP Ventures' Regional Fund (Agventures II) (NGI)*** (GEF ID 10336); Agency: IADB; GEF Project Financing: \$ 5,000,000; Co-financing: \$55,000,000. This project is a venture capital fund that will invest in scaling up innovative agtech companies and start-ups in Latin America and the Caribbean. Agtech is a new term to designate investment in disruptive technologies that offer agricultural improvements, access to market, and environmental solutions for the agricultural sector. The GEF will provide \$5 million in equity investment as limited partner to the fund. Total size of the fund is expected to be \$60 million and co-financing is expected to be 12 to 1. The fund's portfolio will focus on companies that seek to develop innovative solutions that would decrease the intensity of use of natural resources in agricultural production (especially water, energy and land), increase climate resilience of small and medium holder farmers and enable climate mitigation strategies

in high carbon-intensive Ag segment. The fund manager expect that 25 to 33 thousand small and medium holder farmers will experience improved environmental performance as a result of the innovations introduced by the invested companies. GEB core indicators could not be provided at PIF level as the Fund manager is still in the process of raising capital and identifying pipeline. Given the fund's investment focus, potential core indicators were identified in the following focal areas: land degradation, climate change mitigation and chemicals and waste.

Stand-alone Projects

Biodiversity

59. **Global.** *Inclusive Conservation Initiative* (GEF ID 10404); Agency: CI, IUCN; GEF Project Financing: \$22,535,780; Co-financing: \$68,500,000. This project will enhance indigenous peoples' and local communities' (IPLCs) efforts to steward land, waters and natural resources to deliver global environmental benefits around the world. The project will achieve this by: establishing and supporting on-the-ground projects led by IPLC organizations; strengthening the capacity of IPLC organizations including increased access to long-term sustainable financing mechanisms; supporting targeted engagement in international environmental policy fora and relevant international platforms; and promoting knowledge sharing. Much of the resources of this project will be focused on supporting IPLC conservation actions on-the-ground and supporting their long-term financial sustainability. The project will work supporting substantial investments in 8-10 countries. The project will result in 480,000 ha of protected areas under improved management, 75,000 ha of restored lands, and 2.6 million ha under improved management for biodiversity. As a result, it is estimated that the project will result in the mitigation of 12 million tCO₂eq.

60. **Ecuador.** *Development of an Enabling Environment for Sustainable Businesses Based on the Native Biodiversity of Ecuador* (GEFID 10219); Agency: CAF; GEF Project Financing: \$3,119,266; Co-financing: \$20,500,000. This project aims to strengthen the necessary enabling conditions to facilitate the development of businesses and the growth of a sector that are based on the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Ministry of Environment (MAE) in collaboration with other public entities has been advocating the development of "bioemprendimientos" (bioendeavours) to this end, with the long-term goal that the national economy is based, as much as possible, on the sustainable use of biodiversity. The main barrier to achieve this is a limited enabling environment, which restrains the development and strengthening of biodiversity-based businesses. The project includes three complementary components to achieve this: 1) building institutional arrangements and capacities to support the development of biodiversity-based businesses and supply chains; 2) developing financial instruments and mechanisms to finance biodiversity-based businesses and supply chains; 3) demonstration pilot interventions to generate practical lessons from direct support to three supply chains: mortiño (*Vaccinium floribunum*), (fresh and dehydrated), live pet frogs, and products of caña guadua (*Guadua angustifolia*). The project will improve the management of 7,000 ha for the benefit of biodiversity. In addition, it will help establish the foundation for sustainable biodiversity-based businesses to serve as part of Ecuador's long-term strategy for

biodiversity conservation and economic development.

61. **Colombia.** *Paramos for Life* (GEF ID: 10361); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,502,968; Co-financing: \$14,011,872. This project aims to conserve paramo ecosystems in Colombia through the promotion of sustainable systems for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem and agro-biodiversity services, and socio-environmental conflict management within the paramo complexes of Pisba, Santurbán, and Puracé, in accordance with the provisions of the Paramos Law approved in 2018. In Colombia, the paramo ecosystem covers 2,906,136 ha of the country, which constitute 50% of all the paramos in the world and 2.5% of Colombia's entire land area. Colombia's paramos contain 10% of the total plant biodiversity and 8% of all endemic plant species in the country; many of them have been designated as key biodiversity areas (KBAs). In addition to their biodiversity importance, Paramos play a fundamental role in sustaining the lives of millions of Colombians, providing essential ecosystem services such as water production for human consumption, irrigation, and hydropower generation. Paramo soils and vegetation also provide efficient forms of carbon storage and sequestration. The project will mitigate threats to biodiversity in three paramo complexes and implement a strategy that will enable the following outcomes: a) the conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and agro-biodiversity through effectively managed paramo landscapes and protected areas; b) the restoration of degraded areas; and c) the conversion and substitution of harmful agricultural and mining activities to biodiversity-friendly production practices with the active participation of local communities and the private sector. The global environmental benefits that will be generated are: over 250,000 ha of paramo ecosystems under improved conservation management, 128,000 ha of protected areas with improved management effectiveness; and 2,000 ha of paramo ecosystems restored.

62. **Comoros.** *Biodiversity Protection through the Effective Management of the National Network of Protected Areas* (GEF ID 10351); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,009,589; Co-financing: \$24,400,000. This project will conserve terrestrial and marine biodiversity by strengthening management of the newly created Protected Areas Network through effective co-management with communities for sustainable development. The project will undertake this by: strengthening political, legal and institutional frameworks and capacity for effective management of the national Protected Areas Network (PAN); strengthening capacity to improve management and co-management of the national PAN at site level; and improved community livelihoods within National Protected Areas Network. The project will work to improve the management of six protected areas (some which are Alliance for Zero Extinction sites and KBAs) including better capacity for enforcement and information sharing with other ministries. The mainstreaming and livelihoods activities will look at high value crops (such as ylang-ylang) and specialized tourism in addition to improving more standard crops and fisheries management. This project will support the improved management of more than 112,000 ha of protected areas.

63. **Cuba.** *Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Mountain Agricultural and Pastoral Landscapes of Relevant Ecosystems in Eastern Cuba* (GEF ID 10400); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$4,151,370; Co-financing: \$28,905,000. This project will reduce pressures on key fragile

mountain and pre-mountain ecosystems of Eastern Cuba by mainstreaming biodiversity in agriculture/livestock production and implementing integrated landscape management (ILM) and planning. The project activities will include: mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in mountain and pre-mountain landscapes of East Guantánamo and Sierra Maestra; strengthening governance, policy framework and capacity building; and strengthening sustainable value chains. This project will result in 250,000 ha under improved agricultural management in and around Key Biodiversity Areas in Cuba including 50,000 ha meeting national or international environmental certification standards. It will also result in the mitigation of 10 million tCO₂eq through avoided deforestation and improved agricultural practices.

64. **Dominica.** *Biodiversity for Economic Growth in Dominica* (GEF ID 10217); Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$3,515,982; Co-financing: \$5,850,000. This project will improve management of Dominica's three national parks and the Waitukubuli trail and support biodiversity mainstreaming in forestry in indigenous communities. The project will support: strengthened capacity of Dominican Government to regulate and promote the conservation of its national parks; improved tourism management to lessen impacts on biodiversity and support park management; and land use planning and sustainable forestry in the Kalinago (indigenous) territories. The project will result in the improved management of over 10,000 ha of protected areas and improved productive practices over 6,000 ha.

65. **Ecuador.** Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity within the Sustainable Use Areas of the State Subsystem of Protected Areas (SEAP) of Ecuador and its Buffer Zones (GEF ID 10396); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$4,416,210; Co-financing: \$21,207,000. This project will promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and optimize the livelihoods of local inhabitants through the application of an integrated landscape management approach within the State Subsystem of Protected Areas (SEAP), focusing on sustainable use areas within protected areas (PAs) as well as adjacent buffer zones. In addition, the project will scale-up this approach throughout the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP). The project will intervene in the Sangay and Cayambe Coca National Parks and their buffer zones, the first located in the Andean region and the second in the Amazon region. The project will strengthen national and provincial institutional capacities for the incorporation of PA management in territorial (province, municipality, parish) planning, contributing to improved conservation of high value ecosystems and forested areas, and the adoption and scaling-up of environmentally friendly practices in sustainable use areas and buffer zones. The project will also build capacity of residents in the sustainable use areas and buffer zones in the sustainable management of forests and soils to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and maintain key ecosystem services for sustainable agricultural production. These actions will generate the following global environmental benefits: over 880,000 ha of terrestrial protected areas under improved effective management, which include more than 24,000 ha of sustainable use areas; and 8,000 ha of landscape under improved practices managing biodiversity in productive landscapes.

66. **Montenegro.** Biodiversity Mainstreaming into Sectoral Policies and Practices and Strengthened Protection of Biodiversity Hot-Spots in in Montenegro (GEF ID 10343); Agency:

UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,278,995; Co-financing: \$28,011,364. This project will build institutional capacity for protection of internationally recognized biodiversity hotspots and mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use objectives into government land use planning framework and sectoral practices around key biodiversity areas (KBAs). The project includes key interventions to strengthen the KBAs including both ecosystem protection and work with production sectors, such as tourism, agriculture, and forestry. The combination of protected area management strengthening, establishment of mechanisms for conservation of KBA values outside protected areas, and the demonstration of concrete solutions for biodiversity mainstreaming in policies and practices of the three production sectors that negatively affect the KBAs will produce a higher and more sustainable impact than a single-sector intervention. The project will strengthen 150,070 ha of protected areas which cover the most important KBAs of the country. The project will further improve the status of 10,000 ha of KBAs in the productive landscape outside the protected area estate. Through biodiversity mainstreaming in agriculture and forestry, the project will bring approximately 80,000 ha of forests and agricultural land under sustainable land management, directly reaching 50,000 beneficiaries.

67. **Philippines.** Natural Capital Accounting and Assessment: Informing Development Planning, Sustainable Tourism Development and Other Incentives for Improved Conservation and Sustainable Landscapes (GEF ID 10386); Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,502,968; Co-financing: \$14,592,312. This project will enhance protected area sustainability and mainstream biodiversity in government planning and tourism development in protected area landscapes in the Philippines. It will build capacity to implement natural capital assessment and accounting (NCAA), including ecosystem accounts and tourism satellite accounts, in two key biodiversity areas and use the results to inform decision-making, notably to design ecological fiscal transfers and to monitor natural capital's contribution to the Philippines' Development Plan. It will further develop new partnerships, agreements and financial mechanisms to strengthen the sustainability of 184,410 ha of protected areas and improve management over 30,000 ha of surrounding forest and marine habitats. NCAA and best practices will be replicated and will inform the design of a national investment plan in the National Integrated Protected Areas System.

68. **Sudan.** *Landscape Approach to Riverine Forest Restoration, Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Improvement* (GEF ID 10162); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$2,589,726; Co-financing: \$14,650,000. This project in Sudan aims at restoring and sustainably manage globally significant riverine forest landscapes along the River Nile in order to conserve biodiversity and maintain critical ecosystem services. Within these forest landscapes there are Forest Reserves surrounded by a mix of different land uses, including irrigated and degraded agricultural land, abandoned lands and rangelands. Over 200 villages depend upon the ecosystem services provided by these ecosystems and are included in the target landscapes. The project will result in 33 riverine forest ecosystems covering 50,878 ha benefiting biodiversity through habitat restoration and conservation for migratory and resident birds and other animal and plant species. The remaining forest patches of *Acacia nilotica* on the flood basins along the Nile and its tributaries harbor at least 20,000 water birds occur during the

winter season including the Demoiselle Crane *Anthropoides virgo* and White-winged Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*.

69. **Thailand.** *Mainstreaming Biodiversity-based Tourism in Thailand to Support Sustainable Tourism Development* (GEF ID 10409); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$2,639,726; Co-financing: \$20,100,000. This project will contribute to addressing the disconnect between the relatively low environmental sustainability of Thailand's vibrant tourism sector and its dependency upon highly biodiverse landscapes and seascapes. It will build key capacity, policy and tools, raise awareness and engage the private sector to mainstream biodiversity conservation into tourism at the national level. Through demonstration across an ecologically-important landscape and subsequent up-scaling, it will develop a new biodiversity-based tourism model that integrates improved tourism planning, operation, monitoring and community engagement with revenue generation for both biodiversity conservation and communities. The project will support the improved management of over 106,000 ha of protected areas and will directly reduce the impact of tourism development on biodiversity over 1,000 ha of non-protected coastal habitat, with broader indirect effects over 97,000 ha.

Climate Change

70. **Global.** Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II B: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (GEF ID 10088) ; Agency: UNDP/UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$6,567,547; Co-financing: \$900,000. This global project will ensure that developing countries are supported by a single comprehensive platform on transparency and reporting. More specifically, the project will focus on combining the efforts of the previously funded UNDP/UNEP Global Support Program (GSP) and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform to become a one-stop shop for information and technical assistance related to MRV and transparency under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. This support program was split into two projects, Phase II A and Phase II B. The Phase II A project, an MSP approved on October 2018, utilized CBIT Trust Fund resources and focused on merging the existing web platforms related to each global initiative and on maintaining the core services provided under them. This Phase II B project is supported mostly by climate change set-aside resources and will be focused on direct technical assistance and supporting South-South sub-regional peer activities to improve the capacity of developing countries to undertake MRV and meet future reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement. It will particularly respond to the needs arising from the modalities, procedures, and guidelines adopted and the requirement to submit the first biennial transparency report (and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report) by December 31, 2024, which includes elements that many developing countries will need to introduce or strengthen. The project will complement country-level activities from CBIT and enabling activity projects by providing additional, targeted regional and global support, and dissemination of best practices.

71. **Azerbaijan.** Scaling up Investment in Energy Efficiency in Buildings through Enhanced Energy Management Information System (EMIS) and Green Social Housing (GEF ID 10402); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,521,005; Co-financing: \$66,150,000. This project will

support Azerbaijan in their efforts to unroll a system-wide upgrade of the legal and regulatory framework for energy efficiency (EE) in the building sector. The building sector is Azerbaijan's largest final consumer of electricity and heat. Many public buildings were built 40 to 50 years ago and in most cases thermal properties of the building envelope are poor. Typically, heat generation systems in public buildings are outdated and inefficient without automatization and controlling units and indoor heating installations provide no possibility for indoor temperature regulation. While energy consumption in buildings increased significantly over the last decade, EE standards for buildings remained outdated and energy consumption data largely unavailable. The project will support the introduction of minimum efficiency standards for the building stock and will provide technical assistance for the drafting of an ambitious new policy and guidance for the introduction of net-zero carbon buildings, a concept that is new to the country and which will be piloted and demonstrated through the project. The key outcomes of the project will include the revision of the outdated National Energy Efficiency Action Plan and introduction of new secondary legislation to support the new EE law, the introduction of an innovative Energy Management Information System (EMIS) to map energy use in buildings and support capital investment decision-making, technical assistance to the National Social Housing Agency (MIDA) to amend its by-laws and include new EE norms and standards, which will be applied to a package of new investments financed through the project in social housing and facilities, and capacity building to municipal officials, energy auditors, architects, builders and engineers across 30 municipalities in Azerbaijan to ensure there is enough capacity installed to enact the new EE standards. The project will generate direct emission reductions estimated at 0.18 million tCO₂eq and indirect emission reductions in excess of 2.8 million tCO₂eq.

72. **China.** *Enabling Zero Carbon Energy in Rural Towns and Villages in China (EZCERTV) Project* (GEF ID 10366); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$8,932,420; Co-financing: \$89,600,000. This project will catalyze and accelerate zero-carbon transformation in China's rural area. Well aligned with the GEF 7 CCM strategy and the Chinese NDCs to the UNFCCC, the project contributes to global climate change mitigation and the achievement of the United Nations sustainable development goals. In 2017, China had rural resident population of 576 million living in 690,000 administrative villages. The total rural energy consumption reached 590 million tons of coal equivalent, which caused massive amount of CO₂ emissions. Fortunately, China has a vast territory and abundant potential renewable energy resources, including 603 GW solar photovoltaic power generation capacity, one billion tonnes of crop straw resources, and 3.8 billion tons of animal wastes per year. These renewable energy resources will be enough for the development of zero-carbon economy in rural China. This GEF project will incentivize the private sector and other Chinese stakeholders to invest in 182 MW of RE-based power generation capacity in 118 rural villages and 3 towns for demonstration of zero-carbon economy initiative in rural China.

73. **Iraq.** *Promoting Carbon Reduction Through Energy Efficiency (EE) Techniques in Baghdad City* (GEF ID 10392); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,092,009; Co-financing: \$23,000,000. This project will promote low carbon development through the creation of an enabling EE strategy, programs and applications in Baghdad with a focus on the building sector. The project consists of three components: enabling policy, institutional, and legislative

framework to support the development of EE programs and applications in the building sector; strengthening individual and institutional national capacity development, expertise, building codes & standards and technical knowledge in the EE buildings sector; and establishing an EE Center. The project aims at mitigating 0.23 million tCO₂eq in its lifetime. The project will have a long-term impact in delivering global environment benefits for Iraq which badly needs capacity building and policy development in EE investment and improvement.

74. **Lebanon.** *Lebanon Sustainable Low-emission Transport Systems* (GEF ID 10358); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,552,968; Co-financing: \$82,488,000. This project will promote sustainable transport in Lebanon through transport demand management and low carbon vehicle initiative. The transport sector in Lebanon, depending entirely on gasoline and diesel and with dated vehicle population, is the second largest consumer of energy. It contributes to approximately 23% of the nation's greenhouse gas emissions. In its Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement, the government of Lebanon has identified sustainable transportation as a key area in carbon emission reductions and has committed to modernizing 20% of its vehicle population by 2030. The proposed GEF project will provide institutional and policy supports for the promotion of sustainable low carbon emission transport systems, improve environment for sustainable low-carbon transport systems and supporting services, and promote knowledge sharing, develop capacity, and raise awareness of low-carbon transport in the country. The tangible outputs of the project include the demonstration of low-carbon emission vehicles and renewable energy integrated charging stations for mass transit system, the expansion of intermediate transport services with low carbon measures, and the sustainable operation and maintenance systems and viable models for electric vehicle charging stations in the pilot systems. The Global Environment Benefits include 57,000 tCO₂eq over its lifetime. The project will have a long-term impact on the country's transportation sector that will lead to greater carbon emission reductions by 2030.

75. **Mauritius.** *Promoting Low-carbon Electric Public Bus Transport in Mauritius* (GEF ID 10372); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,229,998; Co-financing: \$17,800,000. The project will support the introduction of modern and emissions-free vehicles in Mauritius, complementing the new MetroExpress light commuter train infrastructure by introducing a fleet of small electric buses to be operated along the new train line's feeder and last-mile connectivity routes from rural areas to high-density urban areas. Buses are the principal form of public transport in Mauritius and account for about 7% of the country's entire vehicle fleet. Over 60% of the population uses buses at least once a week, with many passengers using them daily for commuting purposes. At the same time, transportation is the second largest greenhouse gases emitting sector after energy generation, and emissions from transportation increased 37.5% from 2000 to 2013 and keep growing. The bus fleet is fuel-inefficient, polluting, uncomfortable and often unsanitary, and unsuitable for use by physically challenged and elderly commuters. The project will promote capital investments into emissions-free transportation in Mauritius by supporting the introduction of a conducive policy and regulatory framework and through the provision of direct financial incentives for electric buses and solar charging infrastructures. In addition, the project will also build adequate technical capacity in local stakeholders and system operators, as well as raising awareness about the benefits of

clean transportation in the general public. The project is being implemented in parallel with concurrent efforts by the Government of Mauritius to significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the electricity generation mix. Furthermore, the project has been designed in the context of the Government-led effort to ensure coordinated engagement between channels of climate finance, particularly the GEF and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Once implemented, the project is expected to result in approximately 30,000 tCO₂eq in direct and indirect emission reductions, while also generating significant co-benefits including reducing local air pollution, dependency on imported fossil fuels and traffic congestion from the increase ownership of private vehicles.

Land Degradation

76. **Armenia.** *Implementation of Armenia's LDN commitments through sustainable land management and restoration of degraded landscapes* (GEFID 10365); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$2,183,105; Co-financing: \$11,320,000. This project in Armenia, will support the country's efforts to implement the voluntary land degradation neutrality (LDN) targets under the UNCCD. The project will follow a landscape approach integrating different sectors, involving stakeholders and working at different scales. The project will work to formulate comprehensive land use planning to rationalize land use in a way that addresses interconnectedness and trade-offs across multiple ecosystems, promote good governance to align policy directives at the national and sub-national level, and promote innovations in sustainable land management (SLM). This will include development of two cross-sectoral policies covering environment, forestry, agriculture, rural development and knowledge development/transfer. Furthermore, Armenia's Land Code will be strengthened, and a new law related to LDN will be developed. In addition, two integrated land management plans will be developed to support the restoration of 4,000 ha of degraded grasslands, which will result in sequestration of 0.49 million tCO₂eq. The project will bring in total 56,000 ha of land under SLM practices, directly benefit 2,500 people.

77. **Uzbekistan.** *Sustainable Forest and Rangelands Management in the Dryland Ecosystems of Uzbekistan* (GEF ID 10367); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$3,776,941; Co-financing: \$36,500,000. This project seeks to promote SLM/SFM and landscape restoration for achieving LDN commitments of Uzbekistan. The Republic of Uzbekistan is a Central Asian country with a total area of 447,400 sq.km. The three largest land categories in Uzbekistan are: agricultural land (45.1%); forest land (24.4%), and lands of the reserve (24.1%). In total, these land categories cover more than 42 million ha (95% of the country). Of this area, arable land (including small-scale personal plots) make up only about 9.6%. In addition to anthropogenic drivers such as agriculture, and natural occurrences such as climate change, key barriers such as institutional weaknesses, lack of scientific knowledge and data and lack awareness at all levels on the importance of ecosystems services exacerbate the pressure on increasingly stressed ecosystems with the most degraded areas being the Bukhara and Navoi region and in the lowlands of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya river basins. The proposed project will assist in averting the effects of these systemic issues by strengthening the enabling environment for LDN monitoring and target- setting, demonstrating the LDN approach and scaling out of SLM/

SFM practices in Bukhara-Navoi landscape, and implementing project monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management systems and practices. The expected global environment benefits include 225,000 ha of land under improved management, 13,000 ha of land restored, 6.1 million tCO₂eq avoided and direct benefit to 1200 persons.

Chemicals and Waste

78. **Brazil.** *Environmentally Sound Destination of PCBs in Brazil* (GEF ID 10368); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$9,660,000; Co-financing: \$58,800,000. This project will minimize risk of Persistent Organic Pollutants (PCBs) exposure to human beings and environment in compliance of Stockholm Convention using a sustainable market approach. The project will primarily focus on activities related to the management and environmentally sound disposal of PCBs in electrical transformers with a special focus on sensitive sites (schools, hospitals, small PCB possessors) that will have difficulties in assuring an environmentally sound management and disposal of their PCBs unless they receive some external assistance. The project will assist Brazil to comply with both the 2025 and 2028 targets on PCBs under the Stockholm Convention. In terms of delivering Global Environment Benefits, this project aims to destroy 100 MT of pure PCBs and 15,000 MT of PCB containing material.

79. **China.** *Demonstration of Production Phase-out of Mercury-containing Medical Thermometers and Sphygmomanometers and Promoting the Application of Mercury-free Alternatives in Medical Facilities in China* (GEF ID 10349); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$16,000,000; Co-financing: \$112,000,000. This project will facilitate the phase out of the use of mercury in the manufacturing of medical thermometers and sphygmomanometers. This project will phase out 75 MT of mercury use directly and set up the mechanism to completely phase out mercury in all manufacturing enterprises in China by assisting enterprises. China is one of the largest manufacturers and exporters of mercury-containing medical thermometers and sphygmomanometers and as such successful implementation of this project will not only support China's phase out but will also significantly reduce the numbers of these devices globally.

80. **Rwanda.** *Supporting a Green Economy - Decoupling Hazardous Waste Generation from Economic Growth in Rwanda* (GEF ID 10373); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: 6,300,000; Co-financing: \$30,744,580. This project will support the Government of Rwanda in addressing hazardous waste generation and harmful releases from economic growth by enhancing the introduction of the 4R approach (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle and Recovery) in priority industries and economic sectors, while at the same time enhancing private sector led national waste treatment capacity to ensure the sound management of wastes in sectors releasing POPs and mercury through air emissions, waste disposal, effluent discharge and soil contamination such as unintentional POPs (from open burning of waste containing chlorinated chemicals and point sources like cement kilns). Releases of such chemicals, to water sources and air, have a global impact. The GEF project will lead to the reduction of 35 MT of POPs flame retardant and 1 MT of mercury over the project's lifespan. The project will also develop the capacity of interested private sector partners to apply for seed funding from the Government to launch new efforts in

waste management, waste valorization, waste recycling and waste treatment, in order to reduce the risks of initial investments. Initially the project will predominantly focus on the capital city Kigali, but potential for scaling up lies in the expansion to secondary cities as well as newly established industrial zones.

International Waters

81. **Global. Blue Nature Alliance to Expand and Improve Conservation of 1.25 Billion Hectares of Ocean Ecosystems** (GEF ID 10375); Agency: CI; GEF Project Financing: \$22,635,780; Co-financing: \$100,000,000. This global project will catalyze the conservation of 1.25 billion ha of ocean ecosystems, to help build resilience, enhance ecosystem connectivity and function, and safeguard biodiversity. Globally, momentum is growing for MPAs and other forms of effective place-based ocean conservation, an increasing number of coastal and island countries are taking steps to conserve vast stretches of ocean area, recognizing the tremendous benefits such action yields both for nature and society. In response, the GEF is joining Conservation International (CI), the Pew Charitable Trusts (Pew), and two private foundations to form the Blue Nature Alliance (the Alliance) with the objective to catalyze the effective conservation of at least 1.25 billion ha of ocean (approximately 3.5 percent of the global ocean), in order to safeguard global ocean biodiversity, build resilience to climate change, promote human wellbeing, and enhance ecosystem connectivity and function. By directly supporting the conservation of at least 1.25 billion ha of ocean ecosystems, the Blue Nature Alliance will deliver 35% of the Aichi target and SDG14 target 5 of 10 percent of the global ocean protected.

82. **Global. GEF IW:LEARN 5: Supporting Portfolio Coordination Within and Beyond the International Waters Focal Area, particularly in Small Island Developing States, Through Knowledge Sharing, Information Management, Partnership Building and Programmatic Guidance Services** (GEF ID 10374); Agency: UNDP/UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$5,978,700; Co-financing: \$12,206,540. This global project will be implementing proven GEF IW:LEARN approaches, but also a suite of new and innovative activities are proposed to facilitate the GEF International Waters Focal Area to implement the GEF7 International Waters Strategy and prepare for the 8th GEF Replenishment. IW:LEARN will refine approaches to its traditional “service line” covering a suite of face-to-face training, twinning and partnership building activities, as well as continued focus on information management in the portfolio. It will be additionally extended to cater for the need of SIDS, in particular the priorities adopted by GEF: The Blue Economy, Integrated Resource Management from Ridge-to-Reef, Protected Areas, and Climate Resilience. As a lateral result, the activities will contribute towards the achievement of the two outcomes of the Samoa Pathway: Climate Action and Blue Economy, as well as other areas such as water security, sustainable food and nutrition; sustainable tourism and sustainable energy.

83. **Regional, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe. Integrated Transboundary River Basin Management for the Sustainable Development of the Limpopo River Basin** (GEF ID 10182); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$6,000,000; Co-financing: \$18,610,000. This project in Africa is based on the LIMCOM IWRM plan and achieving the countries’ Shared Vision

of a “dynamic, prosperous and sustainable river basin for all”. The Limpopo River Basin is shared by Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe and is home to an estimated 18 million people including major urban centers such as Gaborone, Pretoria, and parts of Johannesburg. The Limpopo River Basin hosts unique protected areas and biodiversity hotspots, such as the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, linking Kruger National Park in South Africa, the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique, and the Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe. Access to water is of strategic importance to social and economic development in all parts of the Basin. Project interventions combine support for enhancing LIMCOM’s institutional capacity and sustainability, the formulation of a Transboundary Diagnostic (updated Basin Monograph) and a long-term strategic action plan and aim to mobilize public and private interests to finance its implementation. Furthermore, the project supports sediment monitoring and modeling and innovative pilots to address sediment management; a joint basin fresh-water health survey among the four countries; and supports cooperation and learning exchanges with other SADC region RBOs. The project’s contribution to the GEF 7 core indicators include support to cooperative management of one transboundary basin, and enhanced cooperation through strengthening of the regional management institution, supporting a cooperative and participatory transboundary diagnostic and an agreed strategic action plan endorsed by ministers of all countries.

84. Regional, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. *Mainstreaming Climate Change and Ecosystem-based Approaches into the Sustainable Management of the Living Marine Resources of the WCPFC* (GEF ID 10394); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$10,000,000; Co-financing: \$82,800,000. This project in the Pacific SIDS will be implementing the 2019 Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Living Oceanic Resources by the Pacific SIDS to address the primary and emerging threats, particularly climate change. It is a regional project working with Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu through the Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPF Convention). The implementation of this project will strengthen sustainable tuna fishing practices at both the national and regional level within the WCPFC Area alongside integrating those fisheries within an overall ecosystem-based management and governance strategy. This approach will help to ensure that the growing anthropogenic pressures within this region are mitigated within the large marine ecosystem and the convention area, both of which have interactive transboundary linkages to other regions and ecosystems.

Multi-focal Area Projects

85. **Regional, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, St. Lucia.** BE-CMLE+: Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus (GEF ID 10211); Agency: CAF/FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$6,222,018; Co-financing: \$40,199,250. This project will contribute to Blue Economic development and implementation plans for six countries (Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, St. Lucia) in

the Caribbean region. The project will be assisting the countries to formulate national Marine Spatial Plans, to inform and support sustainable development and will include activities around Marine Protected Areas and promotion of ecosystem-based fisheries management. Each participating country varies at the level of current baseline marine spatial planning, and most countries are still in need of significant support. All six participating countries have yet to translate any marine spatial plans into economic opportunities or informed national level blue economic strategies that stress ecosystem-based fisheries management and seafood value chain opportunities.

86. **Algeria.** *Integrated Forest and Biodiversity Management for Sustainable Development in the Biban Mountain Range* (GEF ID 10170); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$3,297,260; Co-Financing: \$26,682,155. This project in Algeria aims at conserving and sustainably manage the natural resources of the forested ecosystems of the Biban mountain range. The forests of northern Algeria provide a range of environmental goods and services, including the provision of food, medicine, construction material, energy, recreational value, cultural goods and the conservation of biodiversity with potential for eco-tourism. The targeted area within the Biban mountain range include two adjacent communes that have high patrimonial and historical value with rich cultural traditions. They have considerable water resources, significant forest cover, large areas of agriculture and rangelands, and are both renowned for the quality of their agricultural products. By project end, 32,000 ha, including 16,000 ha of forest, 6,000 ha of rangeland and 10,000 ha of agricultural ecosystems will be brought into sustainable management regimes, thereby reducing land degradation and securing the conservation of the land and water resources as well as ecosystem functioning. Approximately 19,500 individuals will be benefited by adopting nature-based income-generating activities.

87. **Bolivia.** *Strengthening the Integral and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Forests by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Fragile Ecosystems of the Dry Forests of the Bolivia Chaco* (GEF ID 10393); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$3,502,968; Co-financing: \$25,130,000. This project will increase and scale up the local adoption of the national strategy for Biodiversity and Forests sustainable management. The project will target the dry forests of the Bolivian Chaco, which is home to many indigenous people and local communities, habitat of an abundant and rich biodiversity, but where severe environmental degradation occurs through notably an increasing deforestation and massive wildfires. The improvement of management practices on the ground and the facilitated commercialization of the production from the indigenous peoples and local communities are at the core of the project strategy. The project is expected to restore 1,200 ha of agriculture land, implement 8,000 ha of sustainable land management in production systems and provide 100,000 ha of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity.

88. **El Salvador.** *El Salvador Integrated Landscape Management and Restoration* (GEF ID 10346); Agency: WB; GEF Project Financing: \$3,561,644; Co-financing: \$16,700,000. This project will restore land and promote sustainable management practices at landscape level in the El Imposible-Barra de Santiago Conservation Area, located on the southwest part of El Salvador, where the environmental challenges and tensions with the agricultural sector are

particularly acute. The project area hosts the highest concentration of biodiversity in the country but is affected by severe land degradation due to the development of unsustainable agriculture practices. The Project will contribute to strengthen the governance and technical capacities for natural resource management at a landscape scale; enhance the capacities to transfer and apply sustainable production practices through strengthening extension services; assist the sugar cane producers to move to sustainable production systems; and use innovative approaches to leverage financial resources to facilitate and scale-up the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their services. The project is expected to restore close to 3,000 ha of agriculture and forest lands and mangroves, develop sustainable land management in production systems over 1,500 ha and mitigate the emission of around 0.43 million tCO₂eq. Small farmers will directly benefit from the project.

89. **Ghana.** *Establishing a Circular Economy Framework for the Plastics Sector in Ghana* (GEF ID 10401); Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: \$7,000,000; Co-financing: \$77,000,000. This project will strengthen the national capacity of Ghana to transition to a circular economy framework to reduce plastic leakage into the country's oceans and waterways. This project is being developed as a joint project with the Global Plastic Action Partnership, which is pursuing public-private partnership initiatives to address plastics around the world. By working with the Ghana government, NGOs and businesses, this project will build the enabling legal and institutional framework, raise capacity and demonstrate circular economy approaches through pilot projects. The project, which is anticipated to prevent 7300 tons of plastic from entering the ocean, also emphasizes communication and knowledge sharing to foster interactive learning to inspire action at national, regional and global scales.

90. **Nauru.** *Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management to Improve Livelihoods and Protect Biodiversity in Nauru* (GEF ID 10161); Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,502,968; Co-financing: \$22,298,238. This project seeks to achieve land degradation neutrality and improve ecosystem services in Nauru through integrated landscape management, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Nauru is approximately 6 kilometers long and 4 kilometers wide with a land area of only 21 square kilometers (2,100 ha), making it one of the smallest independent nations in the world. The country has experienced disturbances to its terrestrial and marine environments due to mining which as occurred on 80% of the land area. Various political, socio-economic and institutional barriers currently hinder Nauru's capacity to attain conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and land degradation neutrality. The project will focus on strengthening policy and institutional capacity for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation; rehabilitation and restoration of degraded land; conservation and sustainable use of Nauru's remaining forests including drafting legislation for the creation of a new terrestrial protected area in Anibare Bay; and scaling up towards land degradation neutrality and biodiversity conservation including setting up national LDN targets. Expected GEBs include rehabilitation of 500 ha of land (25% of the land area of the country), improved management of 100 ha of remaining pockets of land cover through SFM, deliver climate co-benefits by mitigating the equivalent of over 16,000 tCO₂eq and directly benefit 500 people.

91. **Nepal.** *Enhancing Capacity for Sustainable Management of Forests, Land and Biodiversity in the Eastern Hills (ECSM FoLaBi EH)* (GEF ID 10381); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$ 4,187,900; Co-financing: \$28,500,000. This project will deliver multiple biodiversity and sustainable livelihood benefits through adaptive, collaborative forest conservation, management and restoration in the Middle hill landscapes of far eastern (Province One), Nepal. GEF incremental support will build on ongoing investments by local governments and civil society in forest management and conservation. It will mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use into local level planning and production practices through three components: instruments and capacities for biodiversity-sensitive landscape planning; knowledge management, monitoring and adaptive management; and implementation of community-based conservation and sustainable production, management and restoration practice. The project will result in 25,000 ha of Forest and Forest Land restored 40,000 ha (within 200 Community Forest User Groups) of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity, 15,000 ha of sustainable land management in production systems, 35,000 ha of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided; 3.0 million tCO₂eq mitigated, and 150,000 (m: 75,000, f: 75,000) people will benefit.

92. **Niger.** *Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Production and Conservation of Key Biodiversity Species through Land Restoration and Efficient Use of Ecosystems in the Dallol Bosso and Surrounding Areas (PROSAP/COKEBIOS)* (GEF ID 10420); Agency: IFAD/UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$ 5,296,808; Co-financing: \$137,700,000. This project in Niger aims to address ecosystem degradation for biodiversity and climate change impacts in a fragile and important landscape, dominated by tiger bush. The project objective is to strengthen national, regional and municipal capacity and actions to implement an integrated ecosystem management approach in the Dallol Bosso landscape in Niger, one of the priority landscapes for Land Degradation Neutrality in Niger. The project is composed of the four following components to: enhance national capacity for LDN implementation; improve biodiversity conservation and land restoration actions in the Dallol Bosso landscape (management plans for the Giraffe zone and the Hippo Sanctuary, alternative income generating activities for land restoration); promote improved production practices of key selected agricultural value chains; and create an enabling capacity environment at local level to manage post-harvest losses. This GEF project aims to produce multiple benefits with almost 70,000 ha of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management, 25,000 ha of landscapes restored, and more than 70,000 ha under Sustainable Land Management. The project will benefit 300,000 people, of which 50% are women.

93. **Turkmenistan.** *Conservation and Sustainable Management of Land Resources and High Nature Value Ecosystems in the Aral Sea Basin for Multiple Benefits* (GEF ID 10352); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,583,196; Co-financing: \$46,730,000. This project will promote land degradation neutrality, restore and improve the use of land and water resources in Turkmenistan's Amu Darya watershed and enhance the sustainability and resilience of livelihoods and globally significant ecosystems. The project covers three types of geographic areas: irrigated agricultural land, pasture land, and critical ecosystems. The project aims to put the different types of on-the-ground management practices in place that are necessary for an

integrated approach to landscape management: efficient water management, sustainable and biodiversity friendly land management for arable land and pasture land, and effective protected area management. Furthermore, the project will make a targeted set of investments for selected existing protected areas (PA) addressing their most important needs and improving their management effectiveness by supporting management planning, including financial gap analysis and business planning, as well as monitoring and research capacities. The project will improve management in 600,000 ha of protected areas, restore 60,000 ha of land, bring 760,000 ha of landscape under improved practices, generate 2.0 million tCO₂eq in carbon benefits, and benefit 5,000 people.

94. **Uzbekistan.** Conservation and Sustainable Management of Lakes, Wetlands, and Riparian Corridors as Pillars of a Resilient and Land Degradation Neutral Aral Basin Landscape Supporting Sustainable Livelihoods (GEF ID 10356); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,552,968; Co-financing: \$59,324,000. This project in Uzbekistan will enhance the resilience and sustainability of landscapes and livelihoods in the Aral basin, and progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), through integrated management of land, lake, wetland, and riparian ecosystems, with the engagement of private sector and local communities. The project is designed in accordance with the key LDN objectives to increase resilience of landscapes to improve their productivity and ensure sustainable delivery of ecosystem services. As a long-term solution, the Government of Uzbekistan is shifting from cotton-based agriculture with models integrated natural resource use practices that are biodiversity friendly and support healthy soil and vegetation. The project will provide for improved water management for 670,000 ha of irrigated arable and pasture land and offer SLM models for at least 100,000 ha of pastures and forest land. Biodiversity benefits are associated with the improved protection and management status on 900,000 ha of key biodiversity areas (KBA). The project will provide for expansion of the protected area estate by an additional area of more than 3,194,000 ha covering 6 KBAs. The GEF investment will also contribute to strengthening the management effectiveness of the 1,129,029 ha of existing PAs.

95. **Zambia.** Sustainable Luangwa: Securing Luangwa's Water Resources for Shared Socioeconomic and Environmental Benefits through Integrated Catchment Management (GEF ID 10412); Agency: WWF-US; GEF Project Financing: \$2,889,155; Co-financing: \$21,448,276. This project in Zambia will reduce the key threats to the Luangwa upper sub-catchment for the purpose of protecting the free-flowing Luangwa river, as well as the land, the ecosystem services and the biodiversity that the watershed contains. The Luangwa River is one of the major tributaries of the Zambezi River and one of the four major rivers of the country. The Luangwa river is an essential source of water for adjacent populations (~1.8 million people). The project will result in the creation of the Luangwa Water Resource Protection Area (25,000 ha) and the improved Management effectiveness of the Mafinga Hills National Forest Reserve (15,500 ha), a Category VI protected area rich in biodiversity and forms part of the Eastern Afromontane biodiversity hotspot. In addition, there will be 300 ha of forest land restored and 40,000 ha of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems.

Multi-Trust Fund Projects

96. **Mali.** *Resilient, Productive and Sustainable Landscapes in Mali's Kayes Region** (GEF ID 10362); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$4,560,558; Co-financing: \$21,570,000. This project seeks to address the vicious circle between low agricultural productivity, degradation of natural resources, lack of income-generating options, and lack of adaptive capacity of rural productive sectors, in the Kayes region of Mali, especially the surroundings of the Bafing sanctuary and the Boucle du Baoule reserve. It aims to promote innovations in governance, production and finance in order to reduce the vulnerability of the small-holder agro-sylvo-pastoral food systems and livelihoods, reversing land degradation and halting the loss of globally significant biodiversity in fragile landscapes of the Kayes region. The project will strengthen governance for climate-adapted agro-sylvo-pastoral food systems and sustainably managed productive landscapes, develop and implement integrated sustainable landscape management plans and demonstrate innovative production practices and approaches, improve finance for and investment into climate change adapted livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable agro-sylvo-pastoral communities, and implement knowledge management and outscaling. The project targets 30,500 ha of production land under improved and climate-resilient management and 33,000 beneficiaries, 50% of which are women.

97. **South Sudan.** *Watershed Approaches for Climate Resilience in Agro-pastoral Landscapes** (GEF ID 10178); Agency: UNDP/UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: \$913,242; Co-financing: \$3,000,000. This project in South Sudan will build resilience to climate change risks among agricultural and pastoral communities in the Western Flood Plain agro-ecological zone. This zone has particularly high levels of food insecurity. Over the past four decades, the rate of warming in South Sudan is estimated to be two and a half times greater than global averages. This warming trend is amplifying the impacts of prolonged and exacerbated drought, and further reducing crop harvests and pasture quality. Lack of food security is a contributing driver of resource-based conflict in the country. The project will develop and train practitioners in implementing a set of strategies, policies and guidance materials to integrate climate resilience practices in agriculture and natural resource management practices. It will also implement a set of adaptation actions for climate resilient food production, processing and associated livelihoods in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Moreover, it will support communities in micro-watersheds to reduce climate impacts through improved natural management and restoration practices. The project will generate Global Environmental Benefits of 15,000 ha of land under climate resilient management and directly benefit 75,000 people (40,000 female).

98. **Tanzania.** *Building Resilience through Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Adaptation in Dodoma** (GEF ID 10418); Agency: AfDB; GEF Project Financing: \$1,358,100; Co-financing: \$70,000,000. This project will improve resilience and avoid land degradation in the Dodoma metropolitan area, the rapidly expanding new capital region of Tanzania. The project will be unique in combining resilience and land degradation issues in an urban environment. It aims to target systemic drivers of land degradation and climate vulnerability such as urban sprawl, informal small-scale mining, deforestation and water

contamination. It will facilitate integrated urban planning using geospatial mapping and will strengthen the Dodoma Master Plan with integrated plans for land use, water and flood management by duly factoring in climate risks. It will restore degraded land in the surrounding rural and per-urban areas using land management practices and will disincentivize informal small-scale mining by creating alternate livelihood opportunities for urban poor. The project will strengthen building design codes and standards to make them climate resilient and will also improve policies and regulations related to sustainable excavation of building materials and construction practices. The project will bring 75,000 ha of land under improved and climate resilient management and benefit 408,000 people, of which 50 percent are women, and. The project will be built on significant urban infrastructure investment by the AfDB for potential transformational impact.

99. **Vanuatu.** *Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu – Phase II (VCAP II) ** (GEF ID 10415); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$5,824,017; Co-financing: \$29,750,000. This project will build on the lessons learned from the first phase of the project to deliver integrated approaches to community adaptation and the management of landscapes and protected and marine areas. The project will target all six provinces of this highly vulnerable LDC SIDS, focusing on the Area Council and local levels to support biodiversity surveys and management plans, measures to mitigate illegal and unsustainable species use, SLM measures in priority locations, and climate-smart model farms. It will mainstream climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation, SLM and LDN within national and local policies and decision-making processes. In addition, it will climate-proof selected water provision and public conveyance infrastructure, and evacuation facilities, in priority areas of the coastal zone. It will also support automated systems for real time monitoring of climate-related hazards and timely release of early warnings. Finally, it will build capacity of relevant stakeholders and ensure best practices are captured and shared. This project will bring 36,620 ha of terrestrial protected area and 2,672 ha of marine protected area under improved management for conservation, will restore 6,000 ha of degraded land, bring 4,000 ha under sustainable land management and 15,000 ha of land under climate-resilient management, and directly benefit 272,459 people.

Small Grants Program Projects

100. **Egypt.** *Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Egypt* (GEF ID10360); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$2,096,119; Co-financing: \$6,700,000. This project will enable communities and organizations in Greater Cairo, Fayoum, Delta, and Upper Egypt landscapes to take collective action to build social, economic, and socio-ecological resilience of their production landscapes through a participatory landscape planning and management approach. The importance of the landscapes selected reside in the severe environmental problems, particularly pollution in the Cairo region, the existence of two significant protected areas: Wadi Degla and Petrified Forest and the presence of the largest deltas in the world. It also includes the Mediterranean coastline, which due to climate-induced sea-level rise (SLR), faces increased salinity, negative impacts on agriculture and erosion of coastal lagoons. The project will support multi-functional land-use systems, integrated agro-

ecological practices, eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and will improve market access and the development, demonstration and financing of renewable and energy efficient technologies and mitigation options at community level. Beside small grants, the project will also work in the broader context of providing training, capacity building and advocacy for individuals and organizations to improve value chains, influence public policies and advocate for rights to land and territory.

101. **Kenya.** *Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya* (GEF ID10359); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$2,655,726; Co-financing: \$3,100,000. This project will enable communities and organizations to take collective action to enhance and maintain socio-ecological resilience of three landscapes and seascapes, – the World Heritage Site of the Kenya Lakes System in the Great Rift Valley, the marine ecosystem of Southern Kenya in Kwale County, and the arid rangelands of northern Kenya. These landscapes/seascapes are recognized globally by their biodiversity importance and have been selected through a participatory process with communities and civil society as well as the government. The project will support integrated agro-ecological practices; the development of eco-friendly, climate-adaptive, small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages; and will support multi-stakeholder governance platforms for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency. The project will build on experiences and lessons learned in GEF 6 and will continue to support the up-scaling of activities currently being implemented by local communities.

102. **Malaysia.** *Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Malaysia* (GEF ID 10363); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$ 2,500,000; Co-financing: \$4,100,000. This project will enable communities and organizations to take collective action for adaptive landscape management in building socio-ecological resilience in the Crocker Range Biosphere Reserve, Sabah, the Middle and Upper Baram, Sarawak, and the Klang Valley, Peninsular Malaysia for global environmental benefits and sustainable development. These 3 biologically significant landscapes have been selected in consultation with government and civil society partners and the consolidation of experiences and lessons learned from the on-going and previously supported community initiatives of GEF 5 and 6 for forthcoming replication, upscaling and mainstreaming. The project will support specific community-based actions in each landscape by financing small-scale projects which include multi-stakeholder governance platforms and participatory decision making; developing sustainable community enterprises and improving market access and development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficiency technologies and climate mitigation options at community level.

Non-expedited Enabling Activity

103. **Indonesia.** Fourth National Communication and 4th Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (GEF ID 10441); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$2,852,000; Co-financing: \$34,186,123. This project will assist the Government of Indonesia meet Convention obligations, while also informing the design of public policies and measures for mitigation and adaptation to climate change and evaluation of

environmental, social and economic impacts in their implementation. This project will enhance the technical capacity of sectoral ministries and develop institutional processes for data collection and management within these ministries and the Directorate General of Climate Change. The project will also contribute to building the technical capacity of non-Party actors in evaluating the progress and the impact of the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions on emission reduction and climate resilience.

Summary of Programs and Projects in the December 2019 Work Program

Impact Programs

1. **Global, Argentina, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda, Sierra Leone:** Sustainable Cities Impact Program, UNEP/ADB/UNDP/WB (GEF Program Financing: \$146,742,453) (GEF ID: 10391)
2. **Global, Brazil, India, Nigeria, Paraguay, Uganda:** Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program Addendum, WB/UNEP/FAP (GEF Program Financing: \$67,922,022) (GEF ID: 10397)

Other Programs

3. **Regional, Angola, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Djibouti, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Somalia:** GEF-7 Africa Mini-grids Program, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$24,235,308) (GEF ID: 10413)
4. **Global, Cambodia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay:** Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) to Accelerate the Uptake and Investments in Innovative Cleantech Solutions, UNIDO (GEF Program Financing: \$17,972,633) (GEF ID: 10408)
5. **Regional, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica:** Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS), UNEP (GEF Program Financing: \$10,000,000) (GEF ID: 10387)

Stand-Alone Full-sized Projects

Non-Grant Instruments

6. **Global:** The Food Securities Fund: A Fund to Finance Sustainable Supply Chains at Scale in Emerging Markets, (NGI)** - CI (GEF Project Financing: \$13,461,468) (GEF ID: 10322)
7. **Regional, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey:** Circular Economy Regional Programme Initiative (Near Zero Waste) (NGI)** , EBRD (GEF Project Financing: \$13,761,468) (GEF ID 10328)
8. **Regional, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay:** Agtech for Inclusion and Sustainability: SP Ventures'

Regional Fund (Agventures II) (NGI)**, IADB (GEF Project Financing: \$ 5,000,000) (GEF ID 10336)

Biodiversity

9. **Global:** Inclusive Conservation Initiative, CI, IUCN (GEF Project Financing: \$22,535,780) (GEF ID 10404)
10. **Ecuador:** Development of an Enabling Environment for Sustainable Businesses Based on the Native Biodiversity of Ecuador, CAF (GEF Project Financing: \$ 3,119,266) (GEFID 10219)
11. **Colombia:** Paramos for Life, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$3,502,968) (GEF ID: 10361)
12. **Comoros:** Biodiversity Protection through the Effective Management of the National Network of Protected Areas, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$4,009,589) (GEF ID: 10351)
13. **Cuba:** Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Mountain Agricultural and Pastoral Landscapes of Relevant Ecosystems in Eastern Cuba, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$4,151,370) (GEF ID 10400)
14. **Dominica:** Biodiversity for Economic Growth in Dominica, World Bank (GEF Project Financing: \$3,515,982) (GEF ID 10217)
15. **Ecuador:** Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity within the Sustainable Use Areas of the State Subsystem of Protected Areas (SEAP) of Ecuador and its Buffer Zones, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$4,416,210) (GEF ID 10396)
16. **Montenegro:** Biodiversity Mainstreaming into Sectoral Policies and Practices and Strengthened Protection of Biodiversity Hot-Spots in in Montenegro, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$3,278,995) (GEF ID 10343)
17. **Philippines:** Natural Capital Accounting and Assessment: Informing Development Planning, Sustainable Tourism Development and Other Incentives for Improved Conservation and Sustainable Landscapes, UNEP (GEF Project Financing: \$3,502,968) (GEF ID 10386)
18. **Sudan:** Landscape Approach to Riverine Forest Restoration, Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Improvement, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$2,589,726) (GEF ID 10162)
19. **Thailand:** Mainstreaming Biodiversity-based Tourism in Thailand to Support Sustainable Tourism Development, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$2,639,726) (GEF ID 10409)

Climate Change Mitigation

20. **Global:** Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II B: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, UNDP/UNEP (GEF Project Financing: \$6,567,547) (GEF ID 10088)

21. **Azerbaijan:** Scaling up Investment in Energy Efficiency in Buildings through Enhanced Energy Management Information System (EMIS) and Green Social Housing, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$4,521,005) (GEF ID 10402)
22. **China:** Enabling Zero Carbon Energy in Rural Towns and Villages in China (EZCERTV) Project, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$8,932,420) (GEF ID 10366)
23. **Iraq:** Promoting Carbon Reduction Through Energy Efficiency (EE) Techniques in Baghdad City, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$3,092,009) (GEF ID 10392)
24. **Lebanon:** Lebanon Sustainable Low-emission Transport Systems, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$3,552,968) (GEF ID 10358)
25. **Mauritius:** Promoting Low-carbon Electric Public Bus Transport in Mauritius, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$3,229,998) (GEF ID 10372)

Land Degradation

26. **Armenia:** Implementation of Armenia's LDN commitments through sustainable land management and restoration of degraded landscapes, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$2,183,105) (GEFID 10365)
27. **Uzbekistan:** Sustainable Forest and Rangelands Management in the Dryland Ecosystems of Uzbekistan, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$3,776,941) (GEF ID 10367)

Chemicals and Waste

28. **Brazil:** Environmentally Sound Destination of PCBs in Brazil, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$9,660,000) (GEF ID 10368)
29. **China:** Demonstration of Production Phase-out of Mercury-containing Medical Thermometers and Sphygmomanometers and Promoting the Application of Mercury-free Alternatives in Medical Facilities in China, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$16,000,000) (GEF ID 10349)
30. **Rwanda:** Supporting a Green Economy - Decoupling Hazardous Waste Generation from Economic Growth in Rwanda, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: 6,300,000) (GEF ID 10373)

International Waters

31. **Global:** Blue Nature Alliance to Expand and Improve Conservation of 1.25 Billion Hectares of Ocean Ecosystems, CI (GEF Project Financing: \$22,635,780) (GEF ID 10375)
32. **Global:** GEF IW:LEARN 5: Supporting Portfolio Coordination Within and Beyond the International Waters Focal Area, particularly in Small Island Developing States, Through Knowledge Sharing, Information Management, Partnership Building and Programmatic Guidance Services, UNDP/UNEP (GEF Project Financing: \$5,978,700) (GEF ID 10374)

33. **Regional, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe:** Integrated Transboundary River Basin Management for the Sustainable Development of the Limpopo River Basin, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$6,000,000) (GEF ID 10182)
34. **Regional, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu:** Mainstreaming Climate Change and Ecosystem-based Approaches into the Sustainable Management of the Living Marine Resources of the WCPFC, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$ 10,000,000) (GEF ID 10394)

Multi-focal Area

35. **Regional, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, St. Lucia:** BE-CMLE+: Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus, CAF/FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$6,222,018) (GEF ID 10211)
36. **Algeria:** Integrated Forest and Biodiversity Management for Sustainable Development in the Biban Mountain Range, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$3,297,260) (GEF ID 10170)
37. **Bolivia:** Strengthening the Integral and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Forests by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Fragile Ecosystems of the Dry Forests of the Bolivia Chaco, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$3,502,968) (GEF ID 10393)
38. **El Salvador:** El Salvador Integrated Landscape Management and Restoration. WB (GEF Project Financing: \$3,561,644) (GEF ID 10346)
39. **Ghana:** Establishing a Circular Economy Framework for the Plastics Sector in Ghana, UNIDO (GEF Project Financing: \$7,000,000) (GEF ID 10401)
40. **Nauru:** Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Land Management to Improve Livelihoods and Protect Biodiversity in Nauru, UNEP (GEF Project Financing: \$3,502,968) (GEF ID 10161)
41. **Nepal:** Enhancing Capacity for Sustainable Management of Forests, Land and Biodiversity in the Eastern Hills (ECSM FoLaBi EH), FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$ 4,187,900) (GEF ID 10381)
42. **Niger:** Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Production and Conservation of Key Biodiversity Species through Land Restoration and Efficient Use of Ecosystems in the Dallol Bosso and Surrounding Areas (PROSAP/COKEBIOS), IFAD/UNEP (GEF Project Financing: \$ 5,296,808) (GEF ID 10420)
43. **Turkmenistan:** Conservation and Sustainable Management of Land Resources and High Nature Value Ecosystems in the Aral Sea Basin for Multiple Benefits, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$4,583,196) (GEF ID 10352)
44. **Uzbekistan:** Conservation and Sustainable Management of Lakes, Wetlands, and Riparian Corridors as Pillars of a Resilient and Land Degradation Neutral Aral Basin

Landscape Supporting Sustainable Livelihoods, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$3,552,968) (GEF ID 10356)

45. **Zambia:** Sustainable Luangwa: Securing Luangwa's Water Resources for Shared Socioeconomic and Environmental Benefits through Integrated Catchment Management, WWF-US (GEF Project Financing: \$2,889,155) (GEF ID 10412)

Multi-Trust Fund Projects

46. **Mali:** Resilient, Productive and Sustainable Landscapes in Mali's Kayes Region*, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$4,560,558) (GEF ID 10362)
47. **South Sudan:** Watershed Approaches for Climate Resilience in Agro-pastoral Landscapes*, UNDP/UNIDO (GEF Project Financing: \$913,242) (GEF ID 10178)
48. **Tanzania:** Building Resilience through Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Adaptation in Dodoma*, AfDB (GEF Project Financing: \$1,358,100) (GEF ID 10418)
49. **Vanuatu:** Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu – Phase II (VCAP II)*, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$5,824,017)(GEF ID 10415)

Small Grants Programme

50. **Egypt:** Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Egypt, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$2,096,119) (GEF ID10360)
51. **Kenya:** Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya. UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$2,655,726) (GEF ID10359)
52. **Malaysia:** Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Malaysia, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$ 2,500,000) (GEF ID 10363)

Non-expedited Enabling Activity

53. **Indonesia:** Fourth National Communication and 4th Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$2,852,000) (GEF ID 10441)

**These are multi-trust fund projects. Only the GEF Trust Fund component is presented in this Work Program. The LDCF or SCCF components are presented separately in the LDCF/SCCF Work Program*

***Projects with Non-Grant Instrument*

ANNEX A. PROJECT AND PROGRAM PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

DECEMBER 19, 2019